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The Hongkong Telegraph.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE RAILWAY SETTLEMENT.

MR. THOMAS' TRIBUTE TO THE PREMIER.

PEERS AND PEERESSES UNLOADING POTATOES.

London, October 5.

At a great enthusiastic meeting of railwaymen in the Albert Hall, Mr. Thomas said that railwaymen had come out solid and remained solid, and he wished them to resume work equally solidly. They did not want to claim a great victory, because they could only win a victory over an enemy. They regarded the result reached as an honourable settlement, with which everybody must be pleased. In working out the settlement Mr. Lloyd George had played a great part.

THEIR MAJESTIES' NOVEL JOURNEY.

London, October 5.

The strike was marked by many picturesque features, but none more remarkable, in view of the traditions of Royal progresses, than their Majesties' motor journey of 547 miles to London from Balmoral. The King returned earlier than he intended, anxious to get in personal touch with his advisers in view of the crisis. It would have been impossible to arrange a special train, but His Majesty preferred to share the experiences of so many of his subjects and travel by road. Starting at 8.30 on Friday morning, he took a short cut across the Grampians, over Spital and Glenshee, through Perth, Stirling, Lanark and Carlisle. They spent Friday night at Lowther Castle, the guests of Lord and Lady Lonsdale. Their Majesties travelled yesterday, via Appleby, Doncaster, Grantham and Hatfield, arriving at Buckingham Palace at five in the afternoon. A crowd at the gates cheered their safe arrival. The only attendants on their Majesties were Lord Stamfordham and Colonel Clive Wigram. Princess Mary remained at Balmoral, and the Princes Albert and Henry left Aberdeen yesterday, proceeding to London by ordinary passenger steamer. The Royal Household travels later in the Royal yacht. Mr. Lloyd George probably sees the King to-day.

STRIKE INCIDENTS.

London, October 5.

The strike outlook was blackest at midnight on Friday, but became cheerful last night. The first glimmer of hope appeared in Mr. Thomas's announcement yesterday morning that the Railwayman's Executive had abandoned its intention of campaigning in the Provinces over the week-end but would remain in London to remove any barrier against re-opening negotiations. Then came his announcement in the evening that conversations with Downing Street would resume to-day. The fourteen mediators were most happy after their visit to Downing Street yesterday. Mr. O'Grady delighting his colleagues by singing an Irish song. Mr. Arthur Henderson, interviewed in the evening said:—"Things are much easier than this morning, particularly since we left Downing Street. I have hopes of a settlement during the next twenty-four hours." It is pointed out that there is no special significance in Mr. Bonar Law receiving the mediators yesterday. He did so because Mr. Lloyd George was resting.

It is now stated that there is a prospect of the King holding a Privy Council on Monday and signing a Proclamation for the early convocation of Parliament, which many papers are urging most strongly. Meanwhile public enthusiasm to maintain the life of the community has not abated. Not even the war evoked such a rally of voluntary workers. Peers trundling trolleys and milk churns and Peeresses unloading potatoes are now familiar sights at the great London terminals, while Admirals, Colonels and members of Parliament are acting as engine drivers, stokers, signalmen, lamplighters, van-drivers, and stablemen. A certain amount of topsy-turvydom is inevitable. For instance an ex-Sergeant at Marylebone is commanding a fatigue party, consisting of a Major and three Captains on leave. Hundreds of bluejackets have volunteered for service, a most valuable instance being at Cardiff, where ship traffic and the docks are now practically normal.

The Admiralty has issued a special order, thanking all officers and men "For the manner in which they came forward to assist the country in its emergency." Labourers of the Port of London Authority met yesterday and decided in no circumstances to strike even if their leaders ordered. A similar resolution was passed by dockmen at the West India Docks. Comrades of the Great War opened the dock gates at Plymouth, where the dockers struck yesterday. A meeting of Railwaymen at Teignmouth last night was broken up by ex-soldiers and sailors. A more unpleasant feature is the recurrence of outrages. An attempt was made to wreck a train near Fort William by removing the fishplates and slewing the line. A surfaceman, discovering the outrage, was assailed with bricks but escaped and reported the damage in time to save the train. Railway points at Hull were tampered with, and apparatus in a signal box at New Cross was altered. The tracks at Cheshire and West-Lothian were greased, but all the damage was repaired in each case, preventing a disaster to crowded trains. A numbers of strikers were fined 40/- and £5 at London yesterday for disorder and assault on workers. One was imprisoned for three weeks for an aggravated assault.

AMERICA AND THE PEACE TREATY.

THE QUESTION OF RATIFICATION.

Paris, October 5.

In official American circles in Paris it is declared that it seems likely that the United States will be the third nation to ratify the Treaty of Versailles, with or without reservations. This is contrary to the belief expressed last week, but the ratification by the French Chamber of Deputies modified the point of view. The Treaty with Hungary still awaits the delegates from Budapest to receive it. The Entente declines to recognise the Friedrich Ministry.—*Havas.*

THE SHAH OF PERSIA.

Paris, October 5.

The Shah of Persia arrived this morning in Paris *incognito*.—

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

PEACE QUESTIONS.

FRANCE AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Paris, October 4.

The French Chamber of Deputies debated yesterday several motions bearing on the peace conditions.

The first, elaborated by the Peace Commissions, called for the opening of diplomatic negotiations with the Allies, with a view to ensuring the disarmament of Germany. It was unanimously adopted, after speeches by MM. Tardieu, Clemenceau and Viviani.

An addition by M. Renaudel, and approved by the Government, asking for the immediate summoning of representatives of the League of Nations and the progressive reduction of armaments, was carried by 444 votes to one.

M. Clemenceau said he did not know when the Covenant would be ratified by the United States Senate, but even it were not ratified he understood that President Wilson would summon the League.

Motions asking that Germany's payment should be devoted, first of all, to restoration of the devastated districts, and that the Alliance should be continued so as to make Germany respect her engagements, were adopted unanimously.

The French Minister of Interior laid yesterday, on the table of the Senate, the Bills for the ratification of the Treaty of Versailles and the covenants with Great Britain and the United States. The Senate will discuss these probably on Thursday.

The text of a letter, dated September 4, sent by M. Clemenceau to Colonel House shortly before the latter's departure for America, was issued last night by the Havas Agency. The French Premier points out that in view of the hopes raised by the prospects of forming the League of Nations and the desirability of solving the international problems with which all the countries are confronted, it is advisable to hold the first meeting of the League as soon as possible at Washington. M. Clemenceau suggests that the meeting should take place in November and that invitations should be sent to the largest possible number of statesmen whose names are associated with the creation of the League.—*Havas.*

THE U.S. STEEL STRIKE.

STRIKERS INCITED TO VIOLENCE.

Indianapolis, October 4.

The Governor of Indiana has ordered eleven Companies of Militia to East Chicago, where rioting is filling the hospitals. The Sheriff has informed the Governor that agitators are inciting the striking steel-workers to violence.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

THE CHIEF DELEGATE.

Shanghai, October 7.

Wong Yap-tong had interviews with the Consuls and commercial organisations on the 2nd. The situation is hopeful.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

Shanghai, October 7.

Owing to $700,000 being detained by Chan Jok-lum, Tuchun of Fengtien, the Bank Group is very indignant and refuses to hand over the salt revenue reserve of $2,000,000. Owing to the high discount on bank notes, the acting Financial Minister, Li Shee Ho, is very worried.

NEW MINISTER TO PARIS.

Shanghai, October 7.

The appointment of Chan Luk, Vice Minister at the Foreign Ministry, as Minister to Paris, has been decided upon.

OUR PEKING LETTER.

(*From Our Own Correspondent.*)

Peking, 20th September.

There has been a succession of important events during the week. First of all has been the confirmation of the first telegram that China had signed the Peace Treaty with Austria thereby gaining a title to a place in the League of Nations. Secondly, there has been the presidental mandate declaring that the state of war which existed between China and Germany is terminated. Thirdly, there has been the announcement that unless America, Britain and France agree to the exclusion of Manchuria and Mongolia from the sphere of its operation Japan will not join the Consortium. Fourthly, there has been the arrival of Wang I-tang, the Northern delegate to the Internal Peace Conference, at Shanghai, and the reported opposition of the southern leaders to meeting him. Fifthly and lastly, there is the reported break between Marshal Tuan Chi-jui and General Hsu Shu-chen.

* * *

Undoubtedly the signing of the Peace Treaty with Austria affords Chinese much satisfaction. Not only does it bring the state of war existing between China and the former Dual Monarchy to an end but it gives China membership in the League of Nations and enables her the better to deal with Germany. Some ten days ago the Waichiaopu received news in connection with Austrian claims which proved very disconcerting but fortunately the fear that the Supreme Council would dispose of these in a manner unfavourable to China was quickly dispelled.

* * *

The Presidential mandate formally declaring that that the state of war between China and Germany is ended, has been expected for some time. It terminates an illogical position, but it does not dispose of the problem of the future relations between the two countries. China's declinature to sign the treaty with Germany will not enhance the prestige of the latter nor create any world wide sympathy for Germany in respect of the terms imposed upon her, but it enables China with more freedom to lay her case before the League of Nations. To have signed even under the most tempting offers made by Japan would have been to have made the mistake perpetrated in the autum of 1918 when the agreement confirming Japan's demands of 1915 was signed. Probably the League of Nations will argue that principle of English law which declares that a man cannot give away the rights which the law affords him. At any rate, it is hoped so. A subsequent mandate makes it clear that the regulations for the control of enemy subjects is still in existence.

* * *

After a long delay the news came through to-day that Japan had declined to accept the conditions of the American, British and French financial groups in respects of the new Consortium to be formed for lending China the much needed monetary assistance. Two days ago we had intelligence that the three groups mentioned had addressed an identic memorandum to the Japanese dwelling on the need for concerted action in this respect and stating that Japan's insistence upon the exclusion of Manchuria and Mongolia from its operation was too important a matter to be discussed by them and should be referred to the respective Governments. The announcement that Japan was prepared to stand out of the arrangement has not created any surprise in the capital, but the significance of Japan's attitude is not minimised. It is realised that Japan knowing the anxiety of the other Powers to have the Peace Treaty ratified and the League of Nations established, believes that the complacency which awarded her economic rights in Shantung rather than wreck the Peace Conference and make impossible the League of Nations will permit her have her own way in respect to the Consortium. Chinese hope that the Western powers will not allow themselves to be bluffed a second time by Japan. The abstention of Japan may prejudice the prospects of the success of the Consortium and may operate against the early inauguration of the League of Nations, but as the island empire has already been told that other nations will not agree to her acquiring the total steel output of the Yangtsze Valley it might occur to the diplomat of Tokyo that persuasion along similar lines might be exercised by the Western Powers. There is no need for any warlike bluster. As was declared before the armistice the Allies were prepared to use the economic weapon. it is not unlikely that they will discriminate in favour of the nations which lend most support to their policy of world peace and world Justice. Japan is so dependent upon the rest of the world for supplies of raw materials that she cannot afford the risk of an international boycott, and if she depart from her own professions that her aims were consonant with her Allies she will have only herself to blame if strong measures are taken to make her see reason.

* * *

Reports from Shanghai regarding the objections to the Northern delegate to the Peace Conference are rather disconcerting as it was hoped that the Southern delegates would put themselves in a more correct position by consenting to a resumption of the peace negotiations. In Peking Wang I-tang, though admittedly a member of the Anfu party, is regarded as the strongest delegate that could be sent down. If he cannot succeed, no one else can, for he knows how far he can go. Moreover, it is said that the South would be surprised to learn the extent of the concessions which he is authorised to make. The latter statement may be an inspired one, but to most people here it seems unwise on the part of certain southern delegates to refuse to meet him in his official capacity. To the new claim of the South that a full statement be made of the financial obligations of the Peking Government, there is the rejoinder that the Canton Government be asked to do likewise. The latter is by no means free from the obloquy of borrowing from Japanese on extravagant terms.

* * *

While it may not be quite true that Marshal Tuan Chi-jui and General Hsu Shu-chen have actually broken with each other, it has been obvious for some time that they have been drawing away from each other. Tuan appears to be aligning himself more with President Hsu Shih-chang. This indicates a conversation to liberalism which might be productive of important results. Unfortunately, Tuan has to live down the prejudices of the more advanced section of political thought, and if it declines to believe in his change of heart his new creed will not be advanced in the slightest. Indeed he may draw upon the President the same suspicion with which he himself is regarded. Such a result would be deplorable. Report hath it that Tuan is prepared to work with the Yangtsze tuchuns who have refrained from the militarism of the Northern tuchuns, and if this be so his weight added to theirs might create a strong middle party which would be in a position to dictate peace. The outlook is so confused that it is impossible to more than hint at the probable trend of events.

* * *

Lawn tennis tournaments are in full swing at present in Peking. Perhaps the most interesting feature of this season's play is the splendid form shown by Mr. P. T. C. Tyau of the Waichiaopu who has knocked out one of Peking's strongest English players in the person of Mr. Webb of the Reuter Telegraph Company, and has reached the semi-final in the [illegible]

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

The closing rate of the dollar, on demand, to-day was 4s./2 11-16d.

THE WEATHER.

Forecast:—Fair. Barometer:—29.94. Temperature 2 p.m.:—81. Humidity 2 p.m.:—45.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

October 7, 1919.

Mr. George E. Anderson, Consul General for America, accompanied by Mr. John J. Cunningham, Vice Consul for America, paid an official call at Government House this morning. They were received by His Excellency.

His Excellency will be the guest this evening, at dinner, of the Chief Justice, His Honour Sir William Rees Davies.

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GERMAN SPIES TO BE SHOT.

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FAR EASTERN BANKING.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR BRITISH INSTITUTIONS.

One of the most interesting developments arising out of the war, says the *Financial Times* has been the increase in the importance of financial interests in the Far East, especially India, Japan and China. All these countries have prospered exceedingly during the last few years, notwithstanding a bad monsoon in 1918 and the ravages of the influenza opidemic. In this prosperity English banking institutions should secure their full share, as they have alway been the pioneers in this field and the recent increases of capital which have been made by several of the larger Banks is sufficient evidence that their Directors are awake to the opportunity created by the war-engendered prosperity of Eastern countries. At present to a large extent their energies are hampered by the Treasury regulations with regard to the employment of British capital abroad. That these restrictions cannot be continued for very long is certain. At the recent meeting of the British Bank for Foreign Trade Mr. C. Birch Crisp, the Chairman, put the argument for the removal of all such restrictions very cogently.

"Last March," he said, "the British Government removed the ban upon the issue of capital by English companies for domestic purposes. But the issue of bonds or shares involving what was termed 'the export of capital abroad' is still subject to control. I venture to think the restrictions should be removed as soon as possible. Restriction upon the export of gold is one thing: the export of capital apart from gold can only take the form of shipments of goods, or by rendering services to foreigners or Colonials. Until the London market is reopened to foreign States a rise in our export returns is improbable. The creation of sterling credits in London will enable oversea merchants to buy our products. The placing of foreign or Colonial loans upon the London market, subject to a proviso that the proceeds or the bulk thereof should be applied to the purchase of goods in these islands, would, to the extent that such loans were subscribed, reduce the temptation to spend money upon luxuries America is fully alive to the facts. American, and I am glad to note the Canadian also, sees that a country which produces crops or goods beyond its own power of absorption should sell its surplus as against an acknowledgement of indebtedness rather than lose an oversea customer who cannot pay cash down. The American capitalists are ready to take foreign bonds, thereby making dollar credits available to American manufacturers. The capitalist can risk temporary default upon a bond, but the manufacturer, who must pay cash for raw materials and wages and rent, cannot deal except on a cash basis. If the British Government will but take a similar view of the needs of the situation the industry and commerce of these islands will be greatly benefited. Our situation is such that all proposals involving national expenditure should be scrutinized carefully. If labour be diverted to work not conductive to the production of goods for export we shall be unable to pay interest upon the National Debt or obtain from abroad those supplies without which the people cannot be fed."

Mr. Crisp's criticisms of the policy of our Government in restricting the remission of capital abroad, which, as he points out, is practically the only method by which exports of manufactured goods to the countries involved in the war can be stimulated, are undoubtedly well founded, but at the same time it has to be admitted that the creation of British credits in a country which is undergoing such a political turmoil as Russia is at present, could hardly be encouraged with any degree of safety. The finance of Russia is so hopelessly involved with the issue of paper money by the Bolshevik Government that nothing very much in the way of establishing our commercial and financial relations can be done until some form of stable government, based not on the autocratic authority of a section of the people, but having the support of the majority of the people as a whole, has been established. In the Far East, however, conditions are very different. China has signed the Peace Treaty, and although very naturally resentful of the forced cession of the Shantung Peninsula to Japan, has, nevertheless, profited very considerably by the war, and with the steady weakening of revolutionary propaganda, the Republican Government seems to have gained sufficient power to make full use of its opportunities. With a stable Government in China working in harmony with Japan, the development of the Far Eastern trade is likely to make rapid progress. It is true that the quarrel between Japan and China over the former's claim to the Shantung Peninsula may retard developments, but there does not seem much likelihood now that matters will be pushed to a crisis, and provided that the Chinese and Japanese Governments work together amicably there is little doubt that a great extension of industrial activity will take place, of which our own bankers interested in Far Eastern business should make their advantage.

The one pressing difficulty which the Eastern banks are encountering is that of the steady rise in exchange. This is particularly the case with regard to India. In his recent financial statement, Sir James Meston, the present Finacial Member in India, remarked on the fact that no less than 120 crores of rupees had been absorbed in India during the period from April, 1915, to date. Sir James Meston said: "It is a startling fact that between April, 1915, and the present time nearly 120 crores of rupees have been added to the circulation. To provide India with this amount it has been necessary, besides using up the world's current production of silver, to deplete its accumulated stocks. Without the assistance of the Government of the United States we should not have been able to satisfy the appetite of India for metallic currency." Speaking at the meeting of the Chartered Bank, Sir Montagu Turner, in dealing with this side of the position, said: "The fact is that not only in India, but in other countries silver coinage has been hoarded to a very considerable extent, and this has brought about the problem of how to supply current coinage in silver-using countries with the acknowledged shortage of supply of bar silver in the world. That is a problem that has not been solved. It is interesting to note, however, that in India small notes of the value of 1 rupee and 2½ rupees each have been issued with some success, and up to the present time value of 1 rupee notes in circulation amounts to 9 crores and of 2½ rupee notes to over 2 crores. I would suggest the possibility that notes of low value, such as 2s. 6d. and 5s., might be successfully issued and used in this country. I believe we shall have to come to it if the shortage of silver continues as it has done in the past."

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GENERAL NEWS.

PAID FINE WITH HIS BOOTS.

When a Chorley man was charged at Willesden with travelling on the railway from Manchester without a ticket, he said he had no money with which to pay a 20s. fine. He said, however, that he was wearing a pair of boots worth more than that amount, and had another pair in his bundle. After the court rose a policeman bought the boots, which were said to be elevens, and the defendant paid the 20s. He had explained that he actually entered the express, after it had steamed out of Manchester station, having climbed over a wall, and walked a little way along the track.

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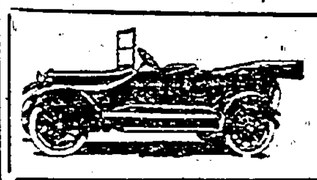

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NEWSPAPERS AND TRUTH.

AN AMERICAN COMMENT.

An old subject is taken up afresh by the *Arbitrator*, which devotes almost an entire issue to a plan of its own for "Compulsory Veracity in Newspapers." This is a large order, as the English say, and into the details of its execution here proposed we cannot go, says the *New York Evening Post*. One suggestion is that "official newspapers" be published, of which the editors would be "elected," and then, of course, they could not tell lies. We admit that the ordinary estimate of the relation between newspapers and the eternal verities is not complimentary to the newspapers. If the critic is kindly disposed, he observes that the press is inaccurate because of the stress and strain inseparable from its work. Its mistakes are to be accounted for by the necessity for haste. If, however, the critic is cold-blooded, he draws a blacker indictment. In his view the press is a sinner by choice, a deliberate and malignant falsifier. It shuns the truth. It is fiction posing as fact without the justification of the fiction that is also art. Neither critic, however, puts his finger on the real causes of the conditions criticised. Those causes lie deeper than haste or depravity.

The causes have a two-fold basis: the peculiar nature of the product which the newspaper exists to supply and the manner of its presentation. The newspaper's business is with the news. What is news? The news is the new—and something more. And it is that something more which makes all the trouble. The trained eye of the news expert sees in a particular happening the element that renders it news, that makes it what he calls a "story." Often this is easy. If the writer of these words did fifteen miles in three hours, there would be no hurrying of reporters to the telegraph instruments. Should the President, however—but that would be vastly different. Ten thousand Americans stroll down Broadway in the course of a few hours without exciting any comment. Let half that number of Japanese do the same thing, and the wires would be hot. The Mayor of a fairly large city may die without emblazonment in the Hall of Fame. An obscure miner is entombed alive, and the world reads daily bulletins of the progress of his rescue.

News is not simply the new; it is not necessarily even the important. It may be merely the unusual, in one way or another the interesting. Perhaps a comprehensive statement of the nature of news would be that it is any new event to which attaches some element of human interest. Some element of human interest—that is the "something more" that is at once the glory and the bane of journalism. For just as it is impossible to draw the line between legitimate speculation and gambling, so it is to distinguish between legitimate human interest and sensationalism, since all human interest, however sober, includes curiosity. There is thus a temptation always to get on the lurid side of the line and to present not only the interesting but also the morbid. A more subtle temptation is to enhance the interest of an event by tampering with some detail that is true but not sufficiently striking for the newspaper's sense of the artistic. A mind trained to select the features of an occurrence that make it news, to see the "story" where others see only a fact, readily perceives what many an almost good happening lacks of being completely interesting. It is like watching a pageant. Here is something in actual life that, with just a touch, would do for the novel or the stage. Why not add the touch? No one will ever know the difference except possibly the persons involved, and they will probably be pleased they are only the stuff out of which good stories are made, anyway. In this way the door swings open to the widest possible divergences from the truth, divergences which nevertheless grow out of the legitimate story-seeing, news-recognising gift.

If news is that which is not only new but interesting, it is obviously something not to be colourlessly clothed. To spoil a good story in the telling would be unpardonably stupid and inartistic. Therefore, the second half of the newsman's energies are directed toward making the story that struck him strike others. How does he do it? Barring such childish devices as giant type, red ink and drawings made on the spot, there are certain more serious technical means of getting the news read. The chief of them all is the anticlimatic method of telling the story. A novel, opening gently enough, intends to give you a whirlwind finish; the author reserves his best fireworks for the end. Not so the reporter. He reverses the process. He puts his climax at the beginning. You know the worst at once. Then, your interest caught, he leads you by easy steps to details that at the start would have had no attraction for you, stopping short when he thinks you will take no more. Incidentally, he tells his story three times: once, laconically and vividly, in the headlines, which are themselves a technical development of prime importance; then, more fully, but still summarily, in the "lead" or first sentence of his opening paragraph, and finally, with detail, in the body of his writing.

It is easy to see whither all this striving after effect leads. The story is written for anybody who happens to read it. It must be sure to catch him at first sight lest it do not get him at all. As an inevitable consequence, the newspaper, whatever else it may or may not be, is not the symbol of dullness, of lack of colour. In order to be sure of being heard, its shouts at the top of its lungs; to avoid being unseen, it puts on its gaudiest dress; lest it commit the unpardonable sin of seeming uninteresting, it forces sensation into every item that enters its pages.

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ANTIQUITY OF ALE.

BEER TRADITION OLDER THAN ENGLAND.

Beer is very much in the public mouth just now, says an exchange. Well, not exactly in it; but the public, the publicans, brewers, and the Government are in unison as to the matter of its importance. It is all a question of specific gravity. It is the want of specific gravity that leads to profanity.

Small beer is the last word in feeble hops. There is a legend in Hampshire of a grenadier who caught his death by drinking it. You may tell that story to the marines—and the marines will probably swallow it. What they and ordinary laymen will not do is to swallow contentedly the grenadier's death-draught.

The beer tradition is older than England. From the remotest ages men have lived and thrived on it. A beer made from malt, or red barley (which has more local colour to it) was mentioned in Egyptian writing as early as the fourth Egyptian dynasty. That beer was real right thing. Papyri of the time of Seti I. alludes to a person who had too much of it. That human old record makes one's mouth water.

The Greeks learned from the Egyptians how to brew beer, but neither the Greeks nor the Romans had much opinion of it. They called it a barbarian drink, because it was consumed by the Germans. No one, at any time, has ever had much impression of lager beer outside Prussia and the English garden cities.

The Britons and the Saxons were great hands at brewing. It was one of the many good things communicated to them by the Romans. At the time of Henry II. beer was a universal drink in England, and the monasteries excelled in ales.

The Abbots of Burton, thanks to the properties of the Burton waters, turned out a superfine brand. In 1630 Burton beer began to be sold in London, at "Ye Peacoke" in Gray's Inn-lane.

Right up until the time of the Stuarts beer and ale were the only drinks for the people. Samuel Pepys drank a cup of tea out of curiosity, but there is no further mention of it in his diary.

With good Queen Anne coffee and tea were established as beverages of elegance for the ladies. The gentry, for the most part, stuck to their claret.

Many people trace the alleged declension of England to the introduction of mineral waters in Victorian days. Certainly better songs have been written about malt than about seltzer. There is no hymnology of "swipes," but there is a gathering chorus of commination. It has reached even the aloof ears of Mr. Bonar Law.

AUSTRALIA AND EX-SOLDIERS.

REQUEST FOR 36,000 MEN.

The War Cabinet have under consideration a scheme by which it is proposed to emigrate 36,000 British ex-soldiers and their dependants to Western Australia during the next three years.

This project is the outcome of the Imperial land settlement scheme, which provides for free passages to ex-service men to the Dominions.

The proposals have been instituted and developed by the Hon. J. D. Connolly, Agent-General for Western Australia, who explained to the *Evening News* that if the scheme is adopted 12,000 men and their dependants will be taken out each year for the next three years.

"What we are asking the Imperial Government to do," he said, "is to advance loans to the men on similar lines to the loans we are prepared to make to our own settlers.

"My Government is willing to accept full responsibility for the men on landing.

"Western Australia comprises a third of the whole Commonwealth, and has a million square miles of rich agricultural country, with a bountiful rainfall and a magnificent climate.

"The loan scheme which I suggest would enable every man to develop the 160 acres of land we are willing to let them at 10s. an acre, payable, with 5 per cent. interest, in thirty years.

"Advances would be made up to a total of £1,000 for the purchase of stock, machinery or plant, and for enabling improvements to be made.

"Roughly we are asking the Imperial Government to guarantee each man £500, repayable in thirty years.

"Only approved settlers will be accepted by the State Government.

"We want bush and farm workers, timbermen and domestic servants, but not clerks."

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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1919.

BRITAIN, AMERICA AND JAPAN.

The Anglo-Japanese Treaty of Alliance expires in less than two years' time, and more than the two nations principally concerned will be interested in the point as to whether or not it is likely to be renewed. In point of fact, there are reports in circulation to the effect that Japan is anxious that the agreement should be revised, and that the matter is now under consideration by the British Government. The present understanding arose out of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty of 1902, which had special reference to China and Korea. Three years later, this agreement was amplified by an offensive and defensive Alliance applying to Eastern Asia and India. By its terms, the respective Governments undertook to support each other in the maintenance of their territorial rights. This Alliance was renewed on July 13, 1911, for a period of ten years, and though the provisions of the older Treaty were substantially re-enacted, one important modification was agreed to relating to arbitration with third Powers. This innovation was set out in Article IV. which reads:—"Should either High Contracting Party conclude a Treaty of General Arbitration with a third Power, it is agreed that nothing in this Agreement shall entail upon such Contracting Party an obligation to go to war with the Power with whom such Treaty of Arbitration is in force." That is how the situation stands to-day.

No official news has come to hand concerning negotiations for a revision of the Treaty, but an Asiatic News Agency telegram which has come to our notice states that, in connection with the matter, the British Government is secretly sounding the State Department of the United States, so that the clause concerning Britain's obligation to assist Japan in case of war may be revised in such a way as not to involve the two English-speaking Powers in difficulties in the event of a Japan-American crisis in the future. The telegram adds that this precaution on the part of Britain is quite necessary, in view of the existing world situation; but that from Japan's point of view, after the elimination of both Russia and Germany from world politics, the Alliance would become a "scrap of paper" if Britain were to keep out of any Japan-American trouble. It is even added that Japan views the attitude of the British Government with dissatisfaction, and that revision of the Treaty will probably be difficult.

What measure of truth there is in these reports we should not care to say. But it is certain that the future of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance is a question which will soon have to be considered. The saving clause in the Treaty regarding arbitration understandings was no doubt inserted for an express purpose, having in mind the possibility of a general arbitration Treaty between the United States and Britain in particular; and if it is true that the British Government is seeking to make arrangements whereby it will be impossible for the English-speaking races to become involved by reason of our Alliance with Japan, there is really nothing new in the idea. We can speak both for British and American opinion when we say that such an outcome would be heartily welcomed by the peoples of both nations. The war has brought Britain and the United States closer than ever together, and it is now inconceivable to think that the two countries will ever go to war. Certain is it that the peoples of both the one and the other would never consent to such folly. It is unthinkable. Happily, there are grounds for thinking that a way out of such a possibility will be found. Apart from the saving clause in the Alliance and the movement for specifically excluding America from the effects of the understanding, a totally new development has occurred by the incorporation of the League of Nations Covenant in the Peace Treaty. When peace is finally ratified, world affairs will be placed on an entirely new footing, and the change will no doubt have have a most important bearing on the Pacific question and on all understandings affecting it.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

A SERVICE GRIEVANCE.

In the matter of demobilisation the local military authorities can hardly be said to have been overworked, for less than a dozen Garrison men have been dealt with under the demobilisation orders. In the interests of the few men affected there is one matter in connection with their demobilisation that we should like to call public attention to, as it constitutes a distinct inequity. As all are well aware a man upon demobilisation has due to him a war gratuity (varying with the length of service and rank held), a bounty and a clothes allowance, and this, in the case of a man in England, generally represents a nice little sum. In Hongkong, owing to the high rate of exchange, it is reduced to a mere fraction of the value it would be elsewhere. After a great deal of agitation, some two years ago, a specially low rate of exchange was secured for all service men as regards their pay, but for some reason or other the "official" rate of the dollar is the basis worked upon when paying out to the demobilised men anything but what was due for actual pay. It is quite easy to see where the hardship comes in. The "official" value of the dollar is fixed by the military every month and whereas for the month of September the official rate was 3/8d. it was fixed at 4/- for October. Thus the amount a man receives is at the caprice of exchange.

A GLARING ANOMALY.

When the Chamber of Commerce fought for the "service" dollar it was generally thought that it had been established for all time that monies due to service men were not to be subjected to the hardships of exchange and it is a little difficult to understand why any alteration has been made in the cases under review. The amounts in question have been earned during service and the very intention of the Army Council, in making these grants, is falsified by the existing arrangement. The anomaly of the thing is blatantly apparent in the case of the clothes allowance, for a man becoming demobilised last month receives more with which to buy his civilian outfit than a man who gets his demobilisation this month. When one also considers that the spending value of the dollar locally has not changed in anything like the same proportion as its exchange value it is exceedingly hard lines on the men who have chosen to go into local civilian life. As the whole matter stands, it is sufficiently unjust to warrant action being taken, and it is to be hoped that the General Officer Commanding, or whoever has the power, will place the facts before the authorities at Home in an endeavour to remove what most people will judge to be a very ungracious wrong.

OVERSEAS TRADE.

The new Department of Overseas Trade, of which Sir Hamar Greenwood is the head, has made a good beginning by emphasizing the necessity for Home manufacturers to allocate a reasonable share of their output for overseas trade. This is a matter which vitally affects Hongkong for, if the very natural tendency to cater entirely for the unprecedented demands of the Home market is not checked, there must inevitably ensue a disastrous neglect of the markets abroad. The handicaps that British merchants in the East have been suffering from during the war should be removed with all speed possible and, in these early days of reviving trade, it is imperative that supplies should not be too scant. The obvious result of neglect now is that we shall lose trade connections while rivals are building up theirs and, in the future when we shall need all the markets we can possibly get, we shall find that there is no room for expansion. The manufacturer at Home who tries to deal fairly between his home and overseas customers is serving at once his own interests and those of his country. Every British merchant in Hongkong, whether he is dealing strictly locally or in the hinterland, knows what stern opposition he is fighting against, and this state of things prevails in practically every foreign market. Only by receiving the greatest of help from Home, can British merchants hope to maintain the Empire's life-giving trade.

EARTHQUAKE AT RANGOON.

Rangoon recently sustained a fairly severe earthquake shock, in course of which the premises of Messrs. Steel Bros. and Co., Ltd., were split from top to bottom.

DAY BY DAY.

THE FATE OF EMPIRES DEPENDS ON THE EDUCATION OF YOUTH.—ARISTOTLE.

***

The Rev. J. Kirk Maconachie's sermon will appear to-morrow.

***

Mr. Eldon Potter is expected to return to the Colony next month.

***

For ill-using a pig, a Chinese was fined $10, to-day, by Mr. N. L. Smith.

***

Before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, this morning, a printer was charged with stealing two zinc plates.—Three months.

***

The Empire Entertainers are giving a performance at the Theatre Royal on Saturday night. This will be their only appearance here. Details will appear in advertisements later.

***

Last week's health return shows eight cases of enteric (six fatal), five of gastro-enteritis (four fatal), two of diphtheria (one fatal), one fatal case of cholera and one non-fatal occurrence of gastro-enteritis.

***

The September issue of the *Yellow Dragon* (Queen's College magazine) is a most interesting number. It has many interesting articles and is evidently proving a valuable medium for original writing by the College students.

***

The Police have been informed that early on Sunday morning some-one entered No. 2, Seymour Terrace by the window, opened the safe by means of a skeleton key and stole money and some gold coins to the amount of $1,025.

***

The Hongkong Tramway Company's receipts for the week ended October 4 totalled $15,589 which is a decrease of $158 over the same week last year. For the 40 weeks of the year, the takings total $588,907, which represents an increase of $36,811 over the same weeks in 1918.

***

Mr. E. R. Lindsell was justly severe to-day, when he ordered a Chinese youth to receive eight strokes of the birch for throwing stones. Inspector Kent said, in another case, that these boys were continually throwing stones and that a severe penalty should be passed as a deterrent. The second youth was awarded eight strokes of the birch.

"WAR KING."

PURCHASED BY ROBT. DOLLAR CO.

A 14,000-ton steamship has been added to the fleet of the Canadian Robert Dollar Company. With the acquisition of this vessel the War King, the company will have six big cargo carriers on the Pacific next spring. Only recently, the War Melody, a standard-built ship, which has been renamed the Grace Dollar, was purchased.

The War King is a steel twin screw ship, 475 feet long, 61 feet beam and 30-feet depth. She was built in 1917 by the Kawasaka Dock Company of Kobe, Japan. Her gross tonnage is 9,394, net 6,919 and deadweight 14,000 tons. At the present time she is being operated by Furness, Withy and Co. for the British Ministry of Shipping, but will be turned over to the new owners in the near future.

The new ship is particularly well adapted to handling cargo, being fitted with all of the very latest equipment. She has six hatches and her freight handling machinery includes four three-ton derricks, two six-ton one ten-ton and one of thirty tons capacity. Mr. Melville Dollar made the announcement of the purchase.

LONDON-PARIS AIR SERVICE.

In addition to the daily air service between London and Paris, arrangements have been made with the Farman Company by the Aircraft Transportation and Travel (Limited) for one Goliath machine to be available weekly, to carry about 14 passengers, at a charge of 15 guineas a head. This will mean a fare of five guineas a head less than that for a journey in one of the smaller Airco machines. The American Express Company, booking agents for the Aircraft Transportation and Travel (Limited), hopes to arrange in the future for liners from America to be met regularly by aeroplanes at English and French ports, so that business men may lose no time in their journeys to London. The carrying of large packages will be discouraged, owing to the need for economising space. As the conditions improve, it is intended to make the cross-Channel services more frequent.

AN ISLANDER'S DIARY.

[BY "AJAX."]

The address of welcome to H. E. Sir Edward Stubbs, which was read by Sir Paul Chater at the City Hall last week, was, indeed, thoroughly businesslike in spirit and quite out of the ordinary run of addresses that new Governors and Lieutenant-Governors receive in the East and Far East. It was made the vehicle for airing the aspirations of this small Colony. It was couched in simple and forcible language. An address of welcome is certainly not an easy subject to tackle, for the ever-recurring question baffles one: "Is this the proper thing to say on such an occasion?" In all large cities the common practice is for the Corporation to present the address of welcome, but in Hongkong we appoint a Committee to draw it up and get the senior non-official Member of the Executive Council to read it.

* * *

It will, I expect, surprise many people in the Colony to learn that there is a strong movement at Home at present to amalgamate the Straits Settlements, the British Federated Malay States and Hongkong into a British Dominion. The suggestion is Sir Matthew Nathan's, and I am told by a very creditable gentleman who is a popular figure in China and who has just returned from England, that Sir Matthew Nathan's proposal has been very strongly endorsed by British statesmen. Sir Mathew Nathan is mentioned as the new Governor of Singapore.

* * *

The following details go to prove that that Sir Matthew's scheme for providing for Empire consolidation in the Far East has been drawn up on eminently attractive lines. The Straits Settlements, the Federated Malay States and Hongkong would, by his proposals, be welded into one Dominion for purposes of administration with a Governor-General directing the destinies of the whole, on the same lines as the Indian Empire. The capital of the Dominion would be Singapore, which would also be the naval base for the whole of the Far East. There is much in this to commend it to the Colonial Office. Penang, Hongkong and the Federated Malay States would each be governed by a Governor.

* * *

The advantages are manifold, but it is open to argument whether Singapore should be the capital of such a Dominion. Hongkong is not likely to accept this suggestion without a kick, although as regards the naval base being at Singapore this is likely to find favour with the Admiralty as the danger to India by not having a Navy is too obvious to need stressing. It ought to be superfluous to-day to urge the important relationship that the British possessions in the Far East bear to the British Empire. These possessions are very inadequately protected, and it was by the grace of God and the fact of our understanding with Japan that we did not lose some. Their safety is precarious without a well-equipped fleet, and united organisation. As a safeguard against any possible loss in time of a great crisis, it is as much in the interests of Great Britain as it is in these colonies themselves, that these places should offer an effective barrier to any possible loss.

* * *

With regard to this scheme, a few premises may be inferred, each providing a convenient starting point for wider speculation. In the first place, it is obvious that the need for perfecting the Imperial mechanism is recognised at Home as both immediate and obvious. Since the inception of the Imperial War Cabinet we have been experimenting more or less on the lines of a Britannic Alliance, and plenty of further development on present principles is possible. To what extent would this new Far Eastern British Dominion command her own external destinies? Would she influence the Imperial Foreign Policy and not share in the control of it?

* * *

The chief interest of a possible political union of Hongkong with the Straits and the F.M.S. consists in the fact that this is the first definite movement towards an object which must assuredly have the sympathy not only of those who believe generally in Empire consolidation, but also especially of those persons who favour and are working for the co-ordination of interests of different parts of the Empire situated in the same geographical sphere. In recent years there has been a number of instances of what may be termed local unification within the Empire, which have embraced not only the self-governing Colonies, but have included the assumption of authority by the Dominions concerned over places that had hitherto been administered directly under the Colonial Office. For example, when the Australian States federated, the large territory of British New Guinea was incorporated as a Dependency of the Commonwealth. Although the idea of political union is of new growth, the question of closer relationship between the Straits, F.M.S., and Hongkong is newer still. I wonder if any thing is likely to accrue from this suggestion.

* * *

The men of the Manchester Regiment who have been garrisoned here for over a year will be demobilised very soon. They will leave Hongkong by the s.s. Prinzessin, a former German boat, on the 21st instant. Before that or shortly after, the Wiltshire Regiment will be here. There are 600 men in this Battalion, over sixty of whom have families. The officers number thirty. In this connection, I may say that the recent rumour that the 22nd Punjabis are removing to Rennie's Mill at Junk Bay, so as to make room for the Wiltshires, is not likely to prove true. The idea, I hear, has now been abandoned. Another report is to the effect that a Military Officers' Club is being erected in Kowloon on the site known as "Rocklands," which is now being pulled down.

* * *

It is stated that the Government Hotel at Kowloon will start very soon. I hear it will cost over $1,500,000 and will be on Salisbury Road. This is what local gossips say, anyhow.

* * *

I understand that His Excellency the Governor prefers to be known as Sir Edward, and not Sir Reginald, Stubbs. It will be remembered that our late Governor also used his second name after his Knighthood, being universally known as Sir Henry May.

FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

DRAWS FOR COMING MATCHES.

Master Gunner May, R. G. A., presided over a full attendance of the Football League Management Committee last evening in the R.G.A. Recreation Room, Victoria Barracks. The chief items on the agenda were:—1, Formation of the League, 2, arrange fixtures for Season 1919-20.

St. Joseph's College were admitted to the First Division and Royal Navy Reserves and Manchester Regt. to the Second Division.

There are now six clubs in the Senior Division and 11 in the Junior. Owing to the lack of grounds, it was decided that in the Second Division that only one game between opposing Clubs would take place this season.

The Committee then arranged to draw for the first matches in each Division, which resulted as follows:—

Division I.—Royal Navy v. St. Josephs; Hongkong Club v. S.C.A.; R.G.A. v. Hongkong Police.

Division II.—Staff and Depts. v. Indian R.C.; S.C.A. "B" v. Club de Rec.; R.N. Reserves v. S.C.A. "A"; St. Joseph's Res. v. Manchesters.; Kowloon v. United F.C.; R.G.A. Res. a bye.

It was decided to commence the Second Divison on Saturday October 25th, and the Senior Division a week later.

The Chairman drew attention to the quest on of suitable playing grounds. In former years the Happy Valley grounds were at the disposal of the Association, but owing to the activity of the Rugby Section Hongkong F. C. and the rumoured Rugby Section of the Navy, only one ground (and that one considered unfit for league matches), would probably be available for Saturday League fixtures. With Junior Clubs springing up from all districts the provision of more suitable playing grounds should be considered.

The question of interport football was discussed and it was decided to leave this matter in the hands of the Hongkong Football Club.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

INCONSISTENCIES.

Sir,—As a regular reader of your interesting paper, I shall be obliged if you would afford me a little of your valuable space for the following:—

The *Daily Press*, in a leading article, this morning, accuses you of being inconsistent. Well, I think it is a case of the pot calling the kettle black. Your contemporary says "All we said was that we did not oppose it (the Kowloon movement) because we believed the agitation to be artificial." And yet the same writer suggested, some few weeks ago, that Kowloon should join hands with the C.R.A. so as not to divide forces. If the *Daily Press* believed the Kowloon movement to be artificial, why did it suggest that Kowloon should join hands with the C.R.A.?

Yours etc.,
KOWLOONITE.

Kowloon, Oct. 6, 1919.

LEFT UNDONE.

Sir,—Your correspondent "Mariner," in his excellent letter in your issue of 6th October, has expressed the thought which ought to have struck everyone who has this Colony's interests at heart, but he has been the first of the general public, at any rate, to voice that the paramount reforms Hongkong needs are Harbour improvements. This rich and prosperous Crown Colony would not exist were it not for its port and Harbour, and it is indeed short-sighted of us, who owe to this port our livelihood, that we do not bear this in mind and insist as people upon the Government's keeping the Harbour works abreast of any other port in the world, and not allowing it to fall back to second, third, or perhaps tenth place. For if this happens we shall all of us here—merchants, bankers, barristers, Government officials even—slide back with it. "Who does not advance, goes back" says the old adage, for to stand still while others go on is the same as retreat. Governments are notoriously slow to move, and, while I believe every one of the improvements "Mariner" suggests have already been advocated for years by the Harbour Master, Captain Basil Taylour, more sweeping changes than these are needed and will only be got by the popular demand for such things. People get the Government they deserve, we are told. If so, Hongkong wants to see that she is worthy of a sound and far-seeing policy for her wonderful port by herself demanding it.

Sir Paul Chater's famous Fourteen Points, like those of another even more distinguished, went only for illusory gains, not for the solid substance of things.

Some there be that shadows kiss,
Such shall have a shadow's bliss.

We want no iris-hued bubble of the League of Nations type here, but good solid shipping facilities—wharves, breakwaters, modern godowns with up-to-date machinery for working cargo, and any other things which the best minds in the Colony, conversant with the needs of shipping, advocate.

Yours etc.,
ISLANDER.

Hongkong, Oct. 7, 1919.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY

Hongkong Football Club.—Annual meeting.—6 p.m.

Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10.

Royal Hongkong Yacht Club.—Annual meeting.—5.30 p.m.

Humphreys Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.—Extraordinary general meeting.—noon.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11.

Gymkhana at Happy Valley.

Dairy Farm, Ice and Cold Storage Co., Ltd.—Annual meeting.—12.30 p.m.

Cadet Corps.—Sports at V.R.C.—3 p.m.

NOTICE.

MERCURY GARAGE CO.

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H. K. C. C.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Mr. F. Maitland presided at the annual meeting of the Hongkong Cricket Club, held in the Club pavilion last evening. He was supported by Pay-Lieut. Robinson, Messrs. R. P. Thursfield, R. Kennedy and F. H. Thomas (Committee), and Mr. P. M. Hodgson, Secretary.

After the notice convening the meeting had been read the Chairman said:—Gentlemen, the report and accounts have been in your hands for several days and I will adopt the usual course and take them as read. Our thanks are due to our Hon. Secretary, Mr. P. M. Hodgson, that the results are so favourable, and I think constitute a record notwithstanding that $528.17 has been taken from our profit to adjust the loss in exchange from War Savings Investment. The accounts are so clearly stated that they do not call for special comment, but I shall be very pleased to answer any questions on them to the best of my ability. We need to do well in the financial line for years to come, for we have still $8,650 Debentures to redeem and it appears sure that it will not be many years before the present pavilion will have to be enlarged by an extra storey or rebuilt entirely. Now that the war has ended, thank God, we can look forward to an excellent season for all sports and enter into them heart and soul. To the members of this Club who have lost their lives in the war, a memorial will be erected in the Pavilion and I have arrannged with Mr. Wilson of Messrs. Palmer and Turner to design and send out a tablet from home. We are pleased to know that Interport Cricket is to be revived and 24th. to 29th. November have been fixed for a triangular duel between Hongkong, Shanghai and the Straits. It is sure that Shanghai will come and almost certain that we shall also have the pleasure of a visit from the Straits. Those who have had the good fortune to represent Hongkong at cricket in Shanghai and the Straits know well of the hospitality shown them and we must not be lacking in this respect. I should be very glad if anyone who can put a man up will advise the Hon. Secretary in the next few weeks. The Selection Committee will have a difficult task to perform, for the team will be representative of the whole Colony. Bowlers are much wanted and I need hardly say that an important match is now and then lost by a dropped catch or slack fielding. With these few remarks I beg to propose the adoption of the Report and Accounts as presented.

Mr. H. Hancock seconded and the motion was carried.

Mr. Dowbiggin proposed the election of Mr. Maitland as President, mentioning the work he had done for the Club and how grateful they were for the interest he took in it.

Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr seconded the motion which was carried.

The Chairman in reply said he had been on the Committee for 26 years. (Applause.)

The Chairman proposed the re-election of Mr. P. M. Hodgson as Secretary, saying they were glad that he was willing to continue the work another year. (Applause).

On being seconded by Mr. Kennedy the motion was carried.

Mr. C. Bernard Brown was elected Hon. Treasurer on the motion of Mr. Thomas, seconded by Mr. Thursfield.

Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr proposed that the following Committee be elected *ed bloc*:—Messrs. F. Maitland (President,) Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., Messrs. T. E. Pearce, H. A. Nisbet, R. P. Thursfield, R. Kennedy, F. H. Thomas, D. E. Donnelly, Capt. Gray, Pay.-Lt. C. G. Robinson.

This was seconded by Mr. Raworth and carried.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

AQUATIC SPORTS.

Queen's College held its annual aquatic sports at the V.R.C. baths yesterday afternoon. The feature of the occasion was the fine form shown by D. Laing, who obtained the highest aggregate of points, for which he was awarded the School Championship Cup which has already been in his possession since 1917. The results were as follows:—

50 Yards Handicap.—1, Wan Kwang Ting; 2, Chan Pak Cheun.

Graceful swimming.—1, Leung Tit Sang; 2, D. Laing; 3, Ko Kin Fan; 4, A.A. Rumjahn.

Invitation Team Race, Coronation Shield.—Eight entries. Winners, Queen's College; Runners up, Ellis Kadoorie School.

50 Yards Breast Stroke.—1, Wan Kwang Ting; 2, Cheung Shun; 3, Tsoi Tse Yui.

High Dive (championship).—1, D. Laing; 2, Ko Kin Fan; 3, A. A. Rumjahn.

50 Yards Handicap.—1, Leung Tit Sang; 2, A. A. Rumjahn; 3, Cheung Shun.

Long Plunge (championship).—1, D. Laing, distance 53,9"; 2, Leung Tit Sang distance 40'8"; 3, Ko Kin Fan, distance 39'9".

Diving for plates.—1, Ko Kin Fan; 2, Cheung Lim Pak.

100 Yards Championship.—1, D. Laing; 2, Ko Kin Fan.

Chinese Master's Race.—1, Mr. Kwong.

Class Team Race (Junior).—1, Class 4 A.

Old Boys' Race.—1, M. P. Choe; 2, F. R. Pereira.

Class Team Race (Senior).—1, Matriculation.

Consolation Race. 1, Chan Chi Fat; 2, Mahomed; 3, Chan Yue Mei.

In asking Mrs. Ralphs to distribute the prizes Mr. B. Tanner Headmaster of Queen's College, said:—Mrs. Ralphs, who is closely associated with our College, has performed similar functions for the College on previous occasions and there is no necessity for a formal introduction. Mrs. Ralphs is a well-known and respected friend of the College and I am sure she is just as pleased to come to us as we are to welcome her among us. We must remember that Mrs. Ralphs has numerous interests and engagements to attend to and this makes all the greater her kindness in coming here to perform a function of this kind. On behalf of everybody connected with Queen's College I thank her for her kindness, which all of us appreciate. Mr. and Mrs. Ralphs, with their small son, are shortly leaving for home, and this is probably the last time she will attend at our sports meeting and therefore it is only right that we should wish them a happy and enjoyable holiday while they are at home. I sincerely thank the Committee of the Victoria Recreation Club for so kindly allowing us to use the pool, and the donors of the prizes, especially Messrs. G. V. Hall and M. P. Choa, two enthusiastic old-boys, for presenting two championship cups. I also thank Mr Fletcher, the energetic organizer of the sports, and his staff.

Mrs. Ralphs then handed the awards to the winners and at the conclusion she was presented with a bouquet of flowers.

Mr. Mitchell, Secretary of the Victoria Recreation Club, said he had great pleasure in placing the Club's pool at the disposal of Queen's College. It was indeed gratifying to see Mr. D. Laing scoring the honours of so many events. Mr. Laing had become a member of the V.R.C. and the Club had great pleasure in admitting him.

ST. RAPHAEL'S SOCIETY.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The eighth annual report of St. Raphæl's Society (St. Francis Church) was presented at the annual meeting held on Sunday. It states:—

The total receipts from all sources—annual subscriptions, donations from subscribers, entrance fees from new members, funeral fees and interest, including the balance brought forward from last year, amounted to $3,578.61 and, after deducting all expenditure, there remains a balance of $617.76 to be carried forward to new account. During the past year, the Society conducted 108 burials. At present there are on our register six life members and 70 ordinary members. This year's work shows a substantial increase over that of previous years, having undertaken 108 funerals of which 12 were free: the average number of funerals for the last seven years was 58 per year. The Society's labours have become extensively known and the public have freely availed of its economical service.

The help the Society was able to render the Government after the Racecourse fire is recorded and also thanks to Bishop Pozzoni and the clergy for performing burial services.

INTERPORT BOWLS.

NARROW WIN FOR SHANGHAI.

An interesting game was played between four of the Shanghai Bowls team and K.C.C. on the latters' ground, last evening. The game was unusually close right through and considerable excitement was created by the scores being level at the twentieth head. Owing principally to the fine play of A. Taylor, the Shanghai team managed to secure three points, thus winning that game 25-23. The rink was not in the best of condition. Some very fine shots by players on both sides were spoiled and luck was a decided factor throughout the game. Nevertheless, an enjoyable evening was spent both by players and spectators.

The teams were:—

KOWLOON C.C.	SHANGHAI.
R. Lapsley.	Arch. Taylor
J. Hyde.	F. L. Marshall.
G. Gerrard.	J. C. McDougall.
J. Gibson.	A. A. Malcolm.

BABY'S WEIGHT.

One of the surest signs that a baby is making good progress is steady increase in weight. There is generally a slight decrease during the first week after birth, but from then on there should be regular and rapid growth if the baby is being properly nourished.

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NOTICES.

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DUNERA	12th Nov. noon.	due Bombay about 29th Nov.

FOR CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.

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Monteagle	Dec. 19	Jan. 12
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Empress of Japan...	Dec. 31	Jan. 21
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SHIPPING NEWS.

YOTEN-MARU BREAKS UP.

With reference to the stranding of the Yoten-maru, chartered by the N.Y.K. from the Tokyo Kisen Kaisha, off Tobetsu, Hokkaido, on the September 19, a further report says that the steamer has broken in two. The crew have been rescued. The vessel is quite a new one and the present is only her second voyage. She is reported to have had a full cargo of cereals, oils and miscellaneous goods so the loss is very heavy.

AUSTRALIA'S MERCHANT FLEET.

While Japanese shipowners have their pessimistic moments they are on the whole confident of Japan's success in running a big merchant fleet on a paying basis. *Fairplay* discussing the new Commonwealth fleet building for Australia is very lugubrious. Before the war, it says (according to a *Mainichi* Sydney telegram) similar ships used to earn £10,000 per voyage, or £20,000 a year, bringing a return of 13 per cent. For the new Commonwealth liners to do the same it will be necessary to earn £130,000—presumably per annum. A ship's life on the Australian run is thirty-six voyages, and *Fairplay* sees no hope of making ends meet. This however, never worries Australia very much. It is always easy to arrange a new loan.

HUGE NEW LINERS.

Washington, July 24.—Two gigantic ocean liners, larger than any ships now afloat, and designed to cross the Atlantic in four days, are to be built by the Shipping Board. They will be 1,000 feet long and of thirty knots speed, and will be equipped for use as commerce destroyers in the event of war. Announcement was made to-day by the board that plans for the ships had been completed, and that work on them would be started in the near future. It is proposed to provide a special terminal for them at Fort Pond Bay, Long Island, and it may be that two similar ships will will be constructed later. The ships, which are to be built under the supervision of the Navy Department, will be fifty feet longer than the famous Leviathan, now the largest ship afloat, and will have a gross tonnage of 55,000. Their draft will be 35 feet, depth 74 feet, beam 102 feet, and accommodations will be provided for 1,000 saloon passengers, 800 second cabin passengers and 1,200 steerage passengers. The crew will number 1,000 officers and men, and the ships will be of the oil-burning type, with a cruising radius of 7,000 miles, which will enable them to complete a round trip on the Atlantic without loading fuel overseas. They will be driven by four propellers, on which will be thrown the strength of 110,000 horse-power. In order that the vessels may be converted into commerce destroyers in time of war, gun emplacements will be built on the decks and the afterdeck will be constructed with a view of transforming it into a landing and launching space for seaplanes. Construction of a terminal at Fort Pond Bay, Montauk Point, will represent a large outlay, but the board's announcement said a great natural depth harbour was provided there, and that, in addition the location would reduce the the voyage to Plymouth, England, by 118 miles, the distance being 2,888 miles, as compared with 2,996 miles from New York city. Another advantage in using Port Pond Bay, the announcement said, would be the relieving of congestion in New York harbour. The plans provide for double-tracking the present railroad from Montauk Point to New York so as to care for the passengers and freight handled by the new liners. Other improvements necessary at Montauk Point will be sea walls to protect the ships from northwest gales and a custom house and immigration station, as well as wharves and warehouses. Next to the Leviathan the largest ship now afloat is the Imperator, of 51,969 gross tons, which is now used as an American transport and which ultimately will be turned over to Great Britain. Her speed is only about twenty-three knots. The largest British liner afloat is the new Britannic of 48,158 gross tons. Plans for the great American liners were formulated at a meeting of naval constructors and private builders, and Chairman Hurley has recommended to Secretary Daniels that the construction be supervised by a committee.

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C. N. C.

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SWATOW & BANGKOK	Kanchow	... 8th Oct. at 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	.... 9th Oct. at noon.
H'HOW, P'HOI & H'PHONG	Kaifong	...10th Oct. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Tean	...11th Oct. at 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO, N'CHWANG & TIENTSIN	Huichow	...14th Oct. at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tsingtao weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Telephone No. 36. Agents.
Hongkong Oct. 7, 1919.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjibodas ...	Japan	17th Oct.	19th Oct.	Java
Tjikini	Java	22nd Oct.	29th Oct.	Shanghai
Tjimanoek	Java	25th Oct.	6th Nov.	Java
Tjiliwong ...	Java	26th Oct.	2nd Nov.	Japan

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
Telephone No. 1574. York Building.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.
(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
* Haihong...	J. W. Evans ...	TUES., 7th Oct. at 1 p.m.
Haitan	A. H. Stewart...	FRI., 10th Oct. at 1 p.m.
Quinnebaug	Medina	TUES., 14th Oct. at noon.

* Calling at Swatow Passengers only.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to
Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
KOBE	Yatshing	Fri., 10th Oct. at 5 p.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta ...	Chaksang	Fri., 10th Oct. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri., 10th Oct. at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta ...	Laisang	Tues., 14th Oct. at 3 p.m.
KOBE	Fooksang	Fri., 17th Oct. at d'light.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 17th Oct. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE: The Line has now been re-organised and affords regular sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Penang.
Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.
All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.
SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtsze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtsze Ports.
MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.
HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hongkong when inducement offers.
BORNEO LINE:—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up to date accommodation for passengers.
Cargo taken on through Bills of lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Data
TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to
JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

REGULAR SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS FROM HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamers.	For	Date of arrival	Date and Time of departure.
"ST. ALBANS"	Melbourne, via Queensland Ports	13th Oct.	Early Nov.
" "	for Kobe direct	13th Oct.	15th Oct.

The above steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Saloon Passengers, having been built expressly for Tropical Voyages, and are complete with every modern convenience for Ocean Travelling.
A duly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess are carried on each vessel.
For Passage Rates and Further Particulars Apply To
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
AGENTS.

SHIPPING.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
"CELEBES MARU" ... ... Thursday, 30th Oct.
"ALPS MARU" ... ... End of November.

GENOA & BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transhipment at Bombay to Co.'s steamer.

BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.
"SEATTLE MARU" ... ... Middle of November.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via S'pore.
"NANKING MARU" ... ... Tuesday, 7th Oct.
"SAIGON MARU" ... ... Wednesday, 22nd Oct.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.
"SHISEN MARU" ... ... Saturday, 1st Nov.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.
"LUZON MARU" ... ... Beginning Oct.

VICTORIA & VANCOUVER—Tacoma via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.
"MANILA MARU" ... ... Wednesday, 15th Oct.
"AFRICA MARU" ... ... Thursday, 13th Nov.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.
"AMAKUSA MARU" ... ... Tuesday, 14th Oct.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.
"SOSHU MARU" ... ... Sunday, 12th Oct.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yakkaichi & Yokohama.
"INDO MARU" ... ... Tuesday, 14th Oct.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA,
Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 and 745

Y. K. K.

YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA.

(THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

NANYO MARU No. 1
NANYO MARU No. 2
NANYO MARU No. 3
SODEGAURA MARU.
KYODO MARU No. 13
TAMON MARU No. 1
ASOSAN MARU.
CHEIAN MARU.

REGULAR SERVICE FOR FREIGHT BETWEEN HONGKONG, BANGKOK and/or SINGAPORE.

For Particulars Please Apply to:—

M. KOBAYASHI, Agent.
Top Floor, King's Building.

Tel. No. 140 & 155.

KUHARA SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.

KUHARA TRADING CO., LTD.
(Shipping Department).
HEAD OFFICE (KOBE).
Branches and Representatives:—

TOKIO, OSAKA, LONDON, NEW YORK, PARIS, ROME, BERN, PORT SAID, CALLAO, HAVANA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, TAWAO, BANGKOK, SAIGON, VLADIVOSTOK, SHANGHAI and TAIPEH.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Pacific Coast of Japan, China, India, Java, North and South America, also to Mediterranean.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

For further particulars apply to—

CHU KYOKU TRADING Co.,
M. HASHIMOTO,
General Agents.

Telephone No. 2108.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.
Operating the following U. S. Shipping Board Steamers.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.
(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe.)

"ICONIUM" ... ... About October 22nd.
"SEATTLE SPIRIT" ... ... " October 25th.
"WHEATLAND" ... ... " November 1st.
"ENDICOTT" ... ... " November 30th.
"GREYCOUER" ... ... " December 20th.

For PORTLAND direct.
(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe.)

"HARTLAND" ... ... November 14th.
"HISHAKATA" ... ... November 30th.
"MONTAGUE" ... ... December 15th.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO OVERLAND COMMON POINTS.
FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Telephone No. 2477 & 2478 5th Floor, Hotel Mansions.

SHIPPING.

THE DOLLAR S. S. LINE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VANCOUVER

via MANILA & SHANGHAI

STEAMER	SAILING DATE.
"BESSIE DOLLAR"	about 10th Oct.
"GRACE DOLLAR"	1st half Dec.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO U.S.S. B.B.

"WEST HEPBURN" ... about Middle Oct.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all parts of United States or Canada.

For particulars for freight apply to:—

THE ROBERT DOLLAR Co.

GENERAL POST OFFICE BUILDING TEL. 795.
THIRD FLOOR " 792.

Lloyd Triestino

S.S. "NIPPON"

For Singapore, Colombo, Port Said and Triest.
about end November.

First class passenger accommodation—single and double berth cabins also cabins with 3 berths at reduced rates.

For further particulars apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD.
Agents.

NEW YORK DIRECT.

Joint service of the
"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE
(Ocean S. S. Co., Ltd., & China Mutual S. N. Co., Ltd.)
AND
AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(Ellerman & Bucknall S. S. Co., Ltd.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"Eurymedon"	via Panama	16th Octr.
"Eurybates"	via Panama	7th Novr.
"Eurylochus"	via Panama	20th Novr.
"City of Newcastle"	via Suez	30th Novr.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LD, HONGKONG.
HONGKONG & CANTON REISS & CO CANTON.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between
NETH. INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG & SAN FRANCISCO

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers.

All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points to the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the

Java-China-Japan Lijn.
General Managers,
York Buildings.

Telephone No. 1574.

AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.

S.S. "SLAVIC PRINCE"

Will be despatched for New York via Suez Canal on or about 1st December.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Agents.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Company's Steamer
"TELEMACHUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 4th October.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 10th Oct., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 24th October, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 4th October, 1919.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

From YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI.

The Company's Steamship
"SIAM MARU"

having arrived, from the above ports, on the 3rd October 1919, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 9th October 1919, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees' representative and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Wednesday and Friday. All claims must be presented within Thirty days of the steamer's arrival here, after the goods have left the Godowns.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
Y. YAUSDA,
Manager.

Hongkong 3rd, October, 1919.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIONEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co's Steamer
"LYCAON"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 4th October.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 10th Oct., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 24th Oct. or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 4th October, 1919.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here:—

Teenchowdong Neehongdong, Vanyee Street, from Shanghai.
Hongwoosing, from Amoy.
Kwongshingcheong, from Takow.
Kwongwoshing-East Des Voeux, from Amoy.
Tongyackhing, from Kobe.
Kienfung Co., Venyeisu Street, from Shanghai.
Chuzaing, Woosing West Street, from Shanghai.
Wadato, from Tokio.
Manyuewing, from Amoy.
Ibarahyakusuke, c/o Japanese Consulate, from Osaka.
Paktat, from Kobe.
Abekobei, from Kobe.
Cheungnuig, Pottinger Street, from Shanghai.
Kusanglee, from Shanghai.
Nagase, from Osaka.
Robert Carter, St. Georges Hotel, from Kobe.
Cheechiang Hoshun, West Street, from Shanghai.
Fukuwayu, from Kobe.
Onlec, from Kobe.
Townsend, from Kobe.
Chongwah, Tea Club, from Amoy.
Wongfongvic, Taionchan Hotel, from Chefoo.
Bungalow, from Yokohama.

T. KRING.
Superintendent,

Hongkong, Oct. 3, 1919.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.

C. A. Bearwolf, from Paris.
H. J. Eddo, American Consul from San Francisco.
Lanco, from Bandoeng.
Nuttall, from San Francisco.
W. Gamble c/o Sailors Home, from Singapore.

D. de H. FARRANT,
Superintendent,

Hongkong, Oct. 2, 1919.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TAMBA M. (European Line.) left London for this port via the Suez Canal on the 9th Sept., and is expected here on the 18th Oct.

The American & Manchurian Line s.s. CITY OF NEWCASTLE is due to arrive here about 10th November.

The N. Y. K. s.s. SHINGO M. (Bombay Line.) left Bombay for this port via Singapore on the 24th Sept., and is expected here on the 14th October.

The N. Y. K. s.s. AKI MARU (Australian Line.) left Sydney for this port on the 26th Sept., and is expected here on the 17th Oct.

The N. Y. K. s.s. AKITA M. (Calcutta Line.) left Singapore for this port on the 1st Oct., and is expected here on the 8th Oct.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TOSAN M. (Calcutta Line.) left Calcutta for this port via Singapore on the 29th Sept., and is expected here on the 20th Oct.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TOTOMI M. (Bombay Line.) left Bombay for this port via Singapore on the 28th Sept., and is expected here on the 17th Oct.

The N. Y. K. s.s. NAGATO M. (New York Line.) left Singapore for this port via Manila on the 30th Sept., and is expected here on the 11th Oct.

The American & Manchurian Line s.s. CITY OF FLORENCE from New York is expected to arrive on the 14th instant.

The American & Oriental Line steamer MINERIC from New York is due to arrive on the 10th instant.

The R. M. S. EMPRESS OF JAPAN left Vancouver for Hongkong, via Japan ports, Shanghai and Manila on the 30th Sept. and is due here on or about the 22nd Oct.

The R. M. S. EMPRESS OF ASIA arrived at Nagasaki, on 5th Oct., 10 a.m. left there 6th Oct., 6 a.m., and is due at Kobe, on 7th Oct., 6 a.m.

The R. M. S. MONTEAGLE arrived at Yokohama, on 4th Oct., left there 5th Oct., and is due at Kobe on 7th Oct.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KAWACHI MARU (Liverpool Line.) left Liverpool for this port via the Suez Canal on the 17th Sept., and is expected here on the 30th October.

TIDE TABLE.

29th Sept. to 5th October, 1919.

		High Water Hongkong Mean Time.		Low Water Hongkong Mean Time.	
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon.	6	m 6 22	6 7	m 0 5	1 3
Tues	7	7 25	5 6	1 0	1 3
Wed.	8	7 30	4 9	m 1 6	2 6
Thur.	9	7 36	4 1	1 55	3 9
		8 3	3 6	2 57	5 3
Fri.	10	m 8 56	3 1	m 3 39	6 3
		9 33	2 8	4 37	6 6
Sat.	11	m 9 7	2 6	m 5 24	6 6
		10 56	2 6	6 17	6 3
Sun.	12	m 11 31	2 8	m 7 1	5 11
		11 52	2 10	7 44	5 3

m morning. a afternoon.

SHIPBUILDERS.
SHIP REPAIRERS.
BOILER MAKERS.
FORGE MASTERS.
OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC WELDERS.
MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED

—DRY DOCK—
LENGTH 787 FEET.
LENGTH ON BLOCKS 750 FEET.
DEPTH ON CENTRE OF SILL (H.W.O.S.T.) 34 FT. 6 INS.

—THREE SLIPWAYS—
CAPABLE OF HANDLING SHIPS UP TO 3000 TONS DISPLACEMENT.
ELECTRIC CRANE AT SEA WALL CAPABLE OF LIFTING 100 TONS AT 70 FEET RADIUS.

TEL. ADDRESS:—"TAIKOODOCK", HONGKONG.
TELEPHONE NO. 252
CALL PLAN: "C" OVER "ABS. PERMANT."

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.
HONGKONG, CHINA & ELSEWHERE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.
and
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co.'s Steamer "PELEUS."

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godowns on and after 6th October.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 13th October, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the uddersigned on or before the 27th October, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 4th October 1919.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

THE Steamship

"OLEN"

having arrived from Seattle, Wash. via ports, on Oct. 7th, 1919 consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or Extra-Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns where it will be examined at 10 a.m. on Oct. 13th, 1919 by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

All claims must be presented within thirty days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No claims will be recognized after the goods have left the Godowns, and cargo undelivered on and after Oct. 14th, 1919 will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.
Operating Agents
U. S. Shipping Board.
5th floor, Hotel Mansions
Hongkong, October 7th, 1919.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE Steamship

BESSIE DOLLAR"

having arrived from Vancouver, B. C., via ports, on Oct. 6, 1919, consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd and stored at consignee's risk.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the godowns, until Wednesday Oct. 8, 1919, when they will be examined by Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke at 10 a.m. October 8, 1919.

Claims will not be accepted unless cargo is so examined by said Surveyors, prior to the above date.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they will not be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the godowns,

All goods remainning after Oct. 8, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their bills of lading for countersignature.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 7th October, 1919.

NOTICE.

BUNKER COAL

Silimpopon (Sebattik) Coal.
The only British Coal on the Hongkong Market

This Coal is imported direct from the Mines in British North Borneo. It is a high class Steam Coal, very economical, and equal to Best Japanese Lump. It is easy burning, of high calorific value, and equally suitable for Marine or Land Boilers.

Prices on application to

BRADLEY & CO., LTD.
Sole Agents.
The Cowie Harbour Coal Co., Ltd.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY, the 8th Oct. 1919,

commencing at **11 a.m.**

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street:

(For account of the concerned)

203 Bags Myrobalams

Terms Cash on delivery

Geo. P. LAMMERT
Auctioneer.

NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD

The Valuable Leasehold Property Known as Inland Lots Nos. 1247 & 1262 Victoria Hongkong together with the Messuages Erections and Buildings thereon.

Inland Lot No. 1247 contains a total area of about 38,952 square feet. Inland Lot No. 1262 contains a total area of about 33,348 square feet.

Inland Lot No. 1247 is held for the residue of a term of 999 years having about 935 years unexpired and Inland Lot No. 1262 is also held for the residue of a term of 999 years also having about 935 years unexpired.

The purchaser will buy the Lots subject to a Lease for 5 years from the First day of October 1916 at rent of $6,550 per calendar month. The vendors will, if the purchaser desires, give twelve months' notice to determine this Lease in accordance with the terms of such Lease.

The purchaser will also buy the above properties subject to a Mortgage for $167,000 with interest at 8% per annum repayable on the 6th June 1920.

The above mentioned Lease and Mortgage can be inspected at the offices of the undersigned Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon & Harston.

Purchasers desiring to purchase the above properties must send in sealed Tenders to the undersigned Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon & Harston before noon on Friday the 31st day of October 1919 at which time all Tenders will be opened and the properties deemed to be sold to the Tenderer whose Tender shall be approved of and accepted by the undersigned Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon & Harston on behalf of the vendors whose agents Deacon, Looker, Deacon & Harston reserve the right to accept such Tender as they please. No Tender will be considered if it is not as much as or more than the reserve price. The reserve price will be fixed by Deacon, Looker, Deacon & Harston prior to the opening of the sealed Tenders but they shall be under no liability to disclose same.

The Tenderer whose Tender is accepted as aforesaid shall forthwith enter into and sign a Contract for the purchase of the property in the form already prepared by the undersigned Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon & Harston which can be inspected at their office at any time during the usual business hours.

The Tenderer whose Tender is accepted as aforesaid shall also forthwith pay to the undersigned Messrs. Degcon, Looker, Deacon & Harston ten per cent of the purchase price as a deposit in accordance with and subject to the terms of the aforesaid Contract.

Dated the 6th day of October, 1919.

DEACON, LOOKER DEACON & HARSTON,
1, Des Vœux Road Central,
Victoria, Hongkong.
Solicitors for the Vendors.

G. R.

NOTICE.

All persons with the exception of persons of Chinese race, wishing to leave the Colony must have in their possession a VALID PASSPORT. Passengers not in possession of passports will not be allowed to leave the Colony.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION of PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916 Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding $50.

E. D. C. WOLFE,
C. S. P.

Hongkong, 5th September 1919.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE CHINESE LANGUAGE SCHOOL.

A Beginners' Class will be started on Monday, 13th October at, 5.15 p.m. at the New School, junction of Zetland Street and Ice House Street (Masonic Hall Premises).

Intending students are requested to send in their names to the undersigned for enrolment.

By Order.
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 29th September 1919.

NOTICE.

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that that an Extraodinary General Meeting of Humphreys Estate and Finance Company, Limited will be held at the Hongkong Hotel on the 10th day of October 1919 at noon, when the subjoined resolution, which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 24th day of September, 1919, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution.

"That the new articles already "approved by this meeting and "for the purpose of identification "subscribed by the Chairman "thereof be and the same are "hereby adopted as the Articles "of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution "for all the Articles thereof."

Hongkong dated the 26th day of September, 1919.

By order of the Board,
G. RAPP.
Secretary.

NOTICE.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

THE-THIRTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Offices of the General Managers, Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd. Des Vœux Road, Hongkong, on Friday 17th October at noon for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 11th October to the 31st October both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1919.

NOTICE.

THE DAIRY FARM ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

The Twenty-third Ordinary Annual Meeting of the Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Company's Town Office, 2 Lower Albert Road, Hongkong, on Saturday 11th day of October 1919 at 12.30 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st July 1919.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 1st to 11th October 1919 both days inclusive.

By Order
M. MANUK,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1919.

P. & O. S.N. COY.

THE Twin Screw

S.S. "PRINZESSIN"

Will be despatched from Hongkong on or about OCTOBER 21st,

Taking THROUGH PASSENGERS and CARGO to

MARSEILLES & LONDON.

For Passage and Freight apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
23, Des Vœux Road Central.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY, the 9th, October 1919,

commencing at **2.30 p.m.**

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture

Comprising:—

Teak hatstand, tapestry covered drawing room suite, easy chairs, teak overmantels, blackwood desk, tables, teapoys, flower stands, stools, chairs, engravings, ornaments, teak bookcases and desks, card tables, etc. etc.

Teak extension dining tables and chairs, teak sideboards, dinners waggons, ice chest, dinner service, electric-plated ware, cutlery, glassware etc. etc.

Double brass mounted iron bedsteads, teak wardrobes with bevelled glass doors, teak dressing tables, washstands, chest of drawers, toilet crockery, etc. etc.

Also

Several Typewriters (Underwood, Oliver, Remington etc.) in good condition.

1 Bicycle
2 Electric ceiling fans

On view from Wednesday, the 8th inst.

Catalogue will be issued.

Terms Cash on delivery.

Geo. P. LAMMERT.
Auctioneer.

WISEMAN LIMITED.

The Best Tiffin in town To-day is at WISEMAN'S.

Usual Price $1.00

Punch ticket for 30 meals $25.00.

WISEMAN LTD.

Tel. 407.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK, LIMITED.

Head Office: 6 Des Vœux Road Ctl.
Hankow Branch: Panoff Building.

FOR THE YEAR TO COME

Precaution is important in all things. This applies to your own finances. The best way of providing for the future, freely, is by

OPENING A SAVINGS ACCOUNT WITH US.

Put it first.

SYSTEMATICALLY it will grow to THOUSANDS.

A NEW MACHINE-GUN.

WEAPON THAT CANNOT JAM.

A demonstration has been given at Bisley of the Beardmore-Farquhar light machine-gun, and it is claimed for it that it is the lightest machine-gun; that it is the cheapest to manufacture and to use; that it cannot jam; that it has perfect breech loading; that it is well protected against the entrance of dust and mud; that it can be used without any oil, and is, therefore, not liable to go out of action through freezing at very low temperatures or high altitudes; and that the automatic mechanism is never lubricated, is not affected by the heat of the barrel, and will continue to act even though the barrel be kept red hot by continuous rapid firing.

The weight of the gun complete with mounting is 15¼lb.; the length of the gun is 49½in.; the length of the barrel is 26in.; the weight of the barrel with foresight is 31lb. 15oz., and the number of different components is 152.

The rotary magazine as at present constructed holds 81 cartridges in two rows. The gun may alternatively be served by a box magazine and a special plate with a socket for such a magazine has been fitted. The self-loading mechanism is gas operated. The breech section is a "straight pull," having a bulk carrier sliding in slots outside the body.

The demonstration at Bisley was given by the inventor, Colonel Farquhar, under the direction of Admiral Adair, representing Messrs. William Beardmore and Co., Parkhead Steel Works, Glasgow, and was witnessed by Major-General Sir G. Feilding, G.O.C. London District, officers from the War Office, naval and military attaches of the Powers, as well as a number of officers and non-commissioned officers of the Guards Machine-Gun Corps.

Colonel Farquhar demonstrated with continuous rapid fire that the gun is capable of firing at a rate of 480 rounds per minute. An examination of the target showed that in emptying one rotary magazine he put 75 shots out of 81 on to the target. The inventor also showed how to fire single shots, and how to change from single shot to automatic fire. Considerable rapidity, by the way, can be obtained by firing single shots. Colonel Farquhar explained the mechanism, and demonstrated how quickly the gun can be stripped and reassembled. He also gave a demonstration of fire from the hip, and at the request of his audience, fired the gun upside down and sideways. The machine-gun which he used had already fired over 20,000 rounds, and Colonel Farquhar declared that although the gun had been thoroughly tested under all sorts of conditions, and that every effort had been made to cause it to jam, the gun had in fact never yet done so.

BOXERS AND DRESS.

SOME AMUSING COMMENT.

We take the following from the *Manila Times*, which will be of special interest to Hongkong readers, as the fight spoken of has been shown on the film here:—

From Paris comes the delightful news that when Georges Carpentier, the French heavyweight, entered the ring the night he knocked out Dick Smith of England he wore a kimono instead of the conventional bathrobe.

He went in with an excited and admiring retinue of seconds, who brought with them resin, basins, water carafes, vichy bottles, liniment, flasks, eau de cologne, mouth wash, dippers, sponges, monogrammed towels and a lot of other "fixin" designed to contribute to their principal's welfare and comfort between rounds.

Fred Fulton, who was sitting at the ringside, got pop-eyed when he saw Georges' kimono, and made a derisive remark.

But Fred didn't get far with his kidding, for an American, sitting beside him, promptly called attention to his own attire. Fred attended the fight in a new Tuxedo, with a white dress shirt, patent leather shoes and white kid gloves.

Just before the gong sounded to start the fight, an attendant of the Frenchman jumped into the ring with an apparatus resembling a fire extinguisher and shot a spray of cooling, scented air over Carpentier's head and body. His aim was none too good, however, and he sprayed a lot of ringsiders, who got quite fussy about it.

Carpentier may to America to fight. If he does and he wears that kimono and gets the same sort of service—oh, boy!

LLOYD GEORGE'S SUCCESSOR.

T.P. O'CONNOR'S VIEWS.

If Lloyd George goes under in the House of Commons owing to the split-up of the artificial fabric of the present coalition, either he will force a dissolution or a new administration will carry on the present Parliament. This, writes T.P. O'Connor, to the *New York Herald*, brings at once the difficult problem of who will lead the Tory party.

Bonar Law, the present leader, has many things in his favour. He has facility, dexterity of speech, perfect temper, modesty, straightforwardness, a candor at once disarming and perilous in parliamentary conflicts where every word ought to be weighed. Another wonderful gift is perfect memory. He never takes a note, can fling out long rows of figures without looking at a single document and his speech goes easily from point to point without any aid even from the big headlines most practiced speakers have to employ. His method of preparing a speech is to sit down in a comfortable chair for a couple of hours. When that is over he rises utterly exhausted by the mental effort but quite prepared to start out saying all he has arranged to say. This method of preparation partly accounts for his main defect of too candid utterance, for he speaks as a man thinking aloud, and a parliamentarian can never safely think aloud.

LACKS IRON IN TEMPERAMENT.

He also lacks that iron in his temperament which lies at the core of most great leaders of men. Parnell had it, Gladstone had it, Lloyd George has it. Bonar Law, intensely emotional, extremely modest, lacks self-confidence and shrinks from responsibility. His emotionalism is augmented by bitter personal sorrows. He lost the wife he adored several years ago. He has been heard to say in private that genuine interest in life had never been inspired since, and on top of this came the death of two boys in war. The latter loss cannot be mentioned by or to him without risking an outburst. In a speech celebrating the victory of the Allies he happened to mention the immense sacrifices victory cost and then had to pause several minutes before he could continue his speech.

One of these two sons was killed in the remote fighting in Mesopotamia. An Irish Catholic chaplain told Joe Devlin innumerable stories of the poor boy's bravery, unselfishness and universal popularity with all comrades. Joe, though a most belligerent politician publicly, is notoriously kindhearted in private, and thought it his duty to go to Bonar Law and repeat these encomiums as a salve for the father's wounded heart and as Joe spoke he saw great tears streaming down Law's cheeks—a strangely touching scene between two men who represent the poles of opinion on Irish self-government.

As to Law's self-distrust, the proof is that he was offered the premiership on Asquith's fall but proffered the position to that terrible little Welshman, who knows fear neither of God nor man nor himself.

CECIL MAY GAIN CONTROL.

Finally Law has the great difficulty of no roots in the party which still large represents the old order, the Established Church and broad aeres. He is a Presbyterian Scotch-Irish-Canadian, and before he entered politics was a Glasgow metal merchant. Arrogant Tories used speak of him in private as a Scottish iron-monger. He has none of the commanding appearance that magnetizes men, is tall, raw-boned, high-cheek-boned, very like the typical Scottch professional golfer and finally he got the leadership as a compromise man between the rival claims of Walter Long, the best survival of the old Tory squirearchy once omnipetent in the Tory party, and Austen Chamberlain, the representative of the modern commercial Tory democracy and these compromise candidates always bear the sear of these internal struggles as Abraham Lincoln did when he ousted Seward and Chase. Finally, Law has no private weaknesses except love of a cigar and a game of bridge; his strongest drink is ginger beer.

These are reasons why people behind the scenes begin to discuss seriously the chance of Tory leadership passing to the hands of Lord Robert Cecil. It is an extraordinary example of continuity in English life that the Cecil family should still help to govern England three centuries after the original Cecil directed the foreign policy of Queen Elisabeth. Generations of undistinguished Cecils in the interval had held great posts, but once more the old family glories were revived when the late Lord Salisbury guided for years as premier and foreign minister both the domestic and foreign policy of England.

A great journalist before he was a great politician, one of the founders of the *Saturday Review*, once the most powerful weekly in England, and its most mordant writer, a poor younger son, who made a love match with the daughter of a judge then considered the last word almost in a mesalliance, Lord Salisbury had the struggles of a young journalist till the death of his elder brother brought him in direct succession to a great title and huge family estates, mainly consisting of big ground rents in the most central parts of London off the big street known as the Strand.

SONS ARE DISTINGUISHED.

His sons are all distinguished. One is a bishop. The present Lord Salisbury is a prominent though not powerful figure in the House of Lords. The chief brains, however, are divided between two sons in the House of Commons, Lord Hugh and Lord Robert. Lord Hugh is one of the true orators of his time with an extraordinary wealth of beautiful diction, capable of "sebstuff," as you call it in America, on occasion and of lifting the whole House of Commons to that deadly stillness which is the greatest demonstration of an orator's omripotence over the emotions of an audience. But he is eccentric impracticable, supersubtle and so pronounced and narrow an adherent of the Established Church as to be regarded with hatred by Nonconformists and distrust by that middle commercial element which has entered into the modern Tory party, an element, besides, which has that distrust of sacerdotalism which is at the roots of the overwhelming majority of rationalistic Englishmen.

Lord Robert has not the great gifts or great defects of his brother, though he also suffers from the taint of sacerdotalism. He resigned his appointment in the ministry some months ago because his views on the Welsh church disestablishment act, a measure about which all classes feel absolute indifference with the exception of better high churchmen in England and perfervid Nonconformists in Wales.

But Lord Robert, as a practising barrister for many years, is a husband and father, while Lord Hugh remains an obstinate bachelor. He has mixed more with men and realities than Lord Hugh and thus unlearned something of the narrow, Tory, high church squirearchical creed in which he was brought up in the old Elizabethan mansion called Hatfield, where his great progenitor invested some of the big plunder Henry VIII practised on the lands of the great monasteries at the time of the Reformation. He has not a particle of the resounding, inspired oratory of his brother, but practice in the law courts has given him considerable debating powers and he knows the technique of the House of Commons work. He enhanced his reputation enormously by his work on the League of Nations in Paris and surprised and delighted old time radical opponents by democratic humanitarian instincts entirely denied him in former epochs of his career.

He has a striking, rather than handsome, personal appearance. His height, though great, is diminished by a heavy stoop in the shoulders, the face is thin and sallow, and he is lanky with the thin, long legs characteristic of all the present Cecil family, while their father was huge to obesity.

His traditions are all with the old Tory party and he shares some of their prejudices with a certain admixture of modernity learned in the law courts and Parliament. In the old days, when he was in opposition to Lloyd George and the Irish Nationalists, he was extraordinarily excitable for an Englishman, interrupting constantly, sometimes almost shrieking, revealing a certain neurotic tendency in keeping with his physique. I would compare him with Claude Frolan, the unhappy priest, who loved Esmeralda in Victor Hugo's romance, "Notre Dame," and was thrown by Quasimodo from the parapets of the great cathedral.

A SILENT POLICY.

THE DEFEAT OF SUB-MARINES.

If the British, after capturing the German submarine Bremen, had not had some special reasons for preserving strict official silence in regard to their achievement, and for keeping the crew of the boat in the strictest sort of what in American-Spanish war days was called "*incommunicado*," the course pursued would have been hard, or even impossible, to justify.

It has always been held, not quite obligatory, perhaps, but certainly something more than permissible, in war between honourable foes, for each to take some trouble to let the other know, by one means or another, the whereabouts of its missing men if they are still alive. This is usually done by allowing the prisoners to communicate briefly with their relatives, in order that their anxieties may be mitigated and that they may render such aid to them as circumstances permit. The Germans did it to a considerable extent, for the reason, a harsh critic would say, that thus the cost of feeding their prisoners was decreased, and, on general principles, the British should have done the same thing.

As a matter of fact, they did, except in the case of the men taken from destroyed or captured submarines. No information at all regarding them was given out, and every effort was made to prevent such information from reaching the public. So successful were these efforts that nothing but rumours of German submarines lying in British docks gained circulation, and nothing at all definite concerning their crews, not even whether they were dead or alive, was divulged. One result of this policy was that for three long years the fate of the Bremen was a complete mystery, outside of a narrow official circle in England, and of the men who had been on her their families, relatives, and friends heard never a word until, the other day, they were set free and sent home, to be received as risen from the dead.

Exceptional treatment was accorded by the British to the submarine crews because the submarine was itself exceptional—something new in marine warfare and a peril of such seriousness that new measures to make it less effective properly could be used. Had the Germans known where their undersea craft were in more than ordinary danger they could have refrained from sending them to such areas. Informed as to the means by which submarines were found and destroyed or captured, they could have invented and used protective devices.

This knowledge, or some of it, the Germans surely would have received had the submarine prisoners been permitted to reveal even their continued existence.

It is claimed, too, that the policy of silence had another effect, also important—that of weakening moral in the German submarine service—and it is even said that thus is to the explained at least a part of the insubordination that marked the German Navy through the latter part of its history. That theory is plausible, but it is not quite convincing. Germans are sentimental, but they are not sensitive, and it is not easy to believe that the demoralisation of their navy was thus brought about. There were other and sufficient reasons for that.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

The s.s. DILWARA 6th Oct.

Alexander F Miss
Allen M M Miss
Au Wing Fat
Babbage C R.Q. M.S.
Beasley C
Cook C R Dr
Donohugh E E Miss
Fleming D J Rev
Fraser A G
Fong Hung Siu
Guzdar K D Mrs
Guzdar K D Miss
Gubbay E Mrs
Heytman K Miss
Italia P N
Johannes B E
Kingham J Master
Keating B J Mr & Mrs
Keating B Master
Kimpton V Y Mr & Mrs
Kingham J J Mr & Mrs
Lupton S
Loh Him Shee Mrs
Loh Ah Ying Miss
Loh Wai Chun Master
Lo Tze Lang
Olcott M
Mohamed H S Mahtani J G
Mayer L C Miss
Mahon E J
Mudge J L Miss
Metcalfe J L
Mc Cort R E
Nazti Rafiya Janjira H.H.
Nasir J
Otto A M
Perrott R O Lt
Potter J H Rev & Mrs
Roberts M Dr
Rahamin S F
Mrs & Mrs Talati J P
Tucker K Miss
Talati H P Master
Wong Ping Hsing
Zatira Begum Fyzee Madam

SILVER'S REVENGE.

Silver is having a remarkable revenge. It was displaced from quasi-equality with gold as a money metal as the result of the Franco-Prussian war. Acting on the theory that gold is the proper standard for rich and silver for poor countries, Germany, having grown rich on plunder and indemnities, demonetised her thalers and cast the silver on the market. From the blow silver never effectually recovered until Germany went to war again in search of plunder, but whereas as the great fall in silver was a direct result of German action, the present rise is only obliquely related to the war. If Mexico were settled and productive the scarcity of the metal would not be so extreme, and anarchy in Mexico preceded and has outlasted the war. The irony of the silver situation is by no means seen principally in the contrast between its appreciation and the depreciation of currencies, and especially of the mark, ostensibly based on gold, or between the halcyon times enjoyed by silver producers and the demands for assistance to make gold mining pay. The rupee was pegged at a conventional relation with gold to prevent it being dragged down in the wake of silver, but it cannot resist the upward momentum of the metal. The India Council has raised the exchange price of the rupee to 1s 10d, while the absolute parity between silver at 59d. in London and the sight rupee is 1s. 10 11. 16d. The rise is serious from the point of view of India's export trade, and the check it administers would in the ordinary way bring about an adjustment. But adjustment by a reduction in the supplies of commodities from the East is exactly the reverse of what Europe wants. With a Montagu at the head of the India Office we should not be without intelligent understanding of the situation in the highest quarters.—*Ceylon Times.*

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on September 1, 1919

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1918.	1919.
Tytam ...	Level with overflow	Level with overflow
Tytam Byewash ...	Level with overflow	Level with overflow
Tytam Intermediate ...	Level with overflow	Level with overflow
Tytam Tuk ...	Level with overflow	Level with overflow
Wong-nai-chung ...	1ft. 1in. Below overflow	0ft. 1in. Below overflow
Pokfulam ...	Level with overflow	Level with overflow

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

	1918.	1919.
Tytam ...	384.80	384.43
Tytam Byewash ...	22.37	22.37
Tytam Intermediate ...	196.93	196.93
Tytam Tuk ...	1,415.00	1,415.00
Wong-nai-chung ...	28.07	30.31
Pokfulam ...	66.00	66.00
Total ...	2,113.04	2,115.13

Consumption of water in the City and Hill District in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of August.

	1918	1919
Consumption ...	205.85	215.73 M. gallons
Estimated population ...	172,900	176,300
Consumption per head per day ...	24.3	26.3 gallons

Constant supply to all districts during August of both 1918 and 1919.

KOWLOON WATERWORKS LEVEL.

	1918	1919
Kowloon Gravitation Reservoir ...	Level with overflow	Level with overflow

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

	1918	1919
Kowloon Gravitation Reservoir ...	352.50	352.50

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of August

	1918	1919
Consumption ...	30.62	43.50 M. gallons
Estimated population ...	102,800	104,000
Consumption per head per day ...	28.5	37.4 gallons

The Government Analyst's reports show that the water is of excellent quality.

W. CHATHAM, Water Authority
Public Works Department

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

NEW COMPANY AT HARBIN.

A new company under the style of the Russo-Chinese Trading Co. will be established at Harbin. The new firm will aim at developing the trade relations between Russia and China. It proposes to buy some factories at Tientsin to supply Russians with its own manufactures.

MOTOR CYCLES IN CHINA.

It is suggested that the interest which is being shown in China in motor cycles is due to the fact they can travel on the narrow paths used by foot passengers and for wheelbarrows, and that if these paths were improved somewhat, commercial travellers could penetrate with ease places which are now practically inaccessible.

BEEF FROM TSINGTAO.

The exports of beef from Tsingtao, China, are increasing steadily. In 1915 the exports amounted to 1,894 tons and in 1918 they reached 8,837 tons. In the last named year nearly 4,000 tons were purchased by the quartermaster's department at Manila, while 2,660 tons went to Japan, 1,401 tons went to Vladivostock, 200 tons to Shanghai and Dairen and 872 tons te all other countries. This year's export, so far, we learn will be also an increase on last year's states the *China Critic*.

A JAPANESE OBSERVATORY.

According to a Japanese contemporary, Japan is going to establish a central observatory at Shanghai for the purpose of facilitating the exchange of weather reports between various places on the Asiatic mainland. It is reported that the work of constructing this observatory was to begin on October 1, at a site adjoining the shipping office of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha near the Wayside Wharf. An engineer has arrived from Japan to supervise the work of construction, while the astronomer in charge is also expected shortly to leave for Shanghai.

PULP FROM THE SEA.

The project for the establishment of a marine pulp manufacturing company is reported from Tokyo. It appears that considering the feasibility and the profitableness of manufacturing pulp from the inexhaustible stocks of marine plants, a party of Tokyo business men are starting a concern with a capital of Y2,000,000 for the manufacture of pulp and paper, besides handling a wholesale business in all sorts of paper. The company will be called the Dai Nippon Kaiso (marine plant) Pulp and Paper Manufacturing Company. The public will be invited to subscribe for part of the shares which will be put on the market in the near future.

SHANGHAI TRADE.

Messrs. Ilbert and Co.'s (Ltd.) latest Piece Goods Market Report says:—The better feeling, which was in an incipient stage at the time of our last report, has developed in the interval. Quite a number of outlets are beginning to find that the stocks they possess are very light, and dealers are full of interest to discover what advices of shipments of various cargoes have come to hand in the last few days' vast quantity of accumulated mail matter which every office in Shanghai has been "snowed under." Easier money in native circles has also enabled a fair amount of exchange to be wiped off which was settled for forward arrival at the time that forward cargo was contracted for, in order to legitimately project the, then considered, enormously dear sterling costs. This has led to, no doubt, much thought upon the "might have been," had the present wonderful exchange rates been available upon everything that is to come forward this autumn.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

FISHING IN DAIREN WATERS.

On account of the cholera epidemic, fishing has been prohibited in Dairen Bay and the neighbouring waters, but as the epidemic is nearing its end, the fishermen are eagerly awaiting the withdrawal of the prohibition. At Port Arthur, the prohibition of fishery is said to have been already removed, and it is reported that, in view of the approach of the fishery season, the Dairen authorities are considering an early removal of the prohibition, according as the local epidemic condition warrants doing so.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.

According to telegrams received on September 15, 2,188 tons and 9,500 tons of sulphate of ammonia were exported from England to Japan, during July and August respectively. It is also reported that between the beginning of this year and the 10th of last month, 6,081 tons were exported to Japan from San Francisco and that between January and July this year 2,185 tons were exported from Seattle. (The tonnage in the case of American exports is based on American reckoning). Quotations are reported to be comparatively moderate, Y260 and Y262 being quoted for September and October delivery and October, November and December delivery respectively, in Japanese money.

JAPANESE TOY TRADE.

According to a Tokyo message, a group of Japanese business men are now interested in a scheme for floating a company for the manufacture and sale of toys and general sundry goods. The scheme, it is understood is almost complete. The company is provided with a capital of Y1,000,000 to start with and will be named the Toa (Far Eastern) Toy Trading Company. The capital will be divided into 20,000 shares, part of which, it is said, will be put on the market for public subscription. The British manufacturers who have been demanding protection against the German toy trade will, no doubt, be supremely delighted by Japanese substitutes.—*Japanese Chronicle.*

GERMAN IMMIGRATION.

While on the one hand we are told that Germany has got over the strike fever and is getting down to work, it is stated on the other that there are signs of an exodus which will largely discount this effort. The *Mainichi Chronicle* correspondent at New York learns that 450 young and robust German immigrants have arrived at Buenos Ayres—which will create more misgiving seeing that the Argentine has been the peculiar preserve of Englishmen heretofore—and that the German representative in Mexico City talks about 30,000 Germans coming to Mexico. It is hardly to be supposed that these emigrants have a very great deal of capital to invest. Of course if they make good in new countries, they will do better than they could by staying at home, and might do better for their country also, but it is very doubtful whether they would send big remittances so long as Germany's revenues were under Allied control. While Germany's population is badly depleted by the war, the infantile no less than the adult, there is no need from the point of view of pressure of population for any emigration for many years but the revival looks like a return to the old days before imperialism in Germany became an intensive culture. Of course, all sorts of suspicions will be conceived of deep-laid plots, but the net result will probably be that the emigrants will make themselves welcome in the countries in which they settle and that the indemnity will become harder than ever to collect.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPE, U.S.A., ETC.

Ecuador	P. M. S.	Oct.	8
Wakasa M.	N. Y. K.	Oct.	9
Akita M.	N. Y. K.	Oct.	9
Bessie Dollar	R. D.	Oct.	10
Nile	C. M.	Oct.	11
Nagato M.	N. Y. K.	Oct.	11
Katori M.	N. Y. K.	Oct.	14
Manila M.	O. S. K.	Oct.	15
Eurymedon	B. & S.	Oct.	16
Shidzuoka M.	N. Y. K.	Oct.	17
Tamba M.	N. Y. K.	Oct.	19
Prinzessin	P. & O.	Oct.	21
Iconium	A. L.	Oct.	22
Seattle Spirit	A. L.	Oct.	25
Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	Oct.	28
Celebes M.	O. S. K.	Oct.	30
E. of Russia	C. P. O. S.	Oct.	30
Nanking	C. M. S.	Oct.	31
Luzon M.	O. S. K.	B. of Oct.	
Toyooka M.	N. Y. K.	E. of Oct.	
Wheatland	A. L.	Nov.	1
Khiva	P. & O.	Nov.	1
Suwa M.	N. Y. K.	Nov.	1
Colombia	P. M. S.	Nov.	4
Seiyo M.	T. K. K.	Nov.	5
E. of Japan	C. P. O. S.	Nov.	5
Africa M.	O. S. K.	Nov.	13
Persia M.	T. K. K.	Nov.	14
Hartland	A. L.	Nov.	14
Aki M.	N. Y. K.	Nov.	19
China	C. M.	Nov.	22
Korea M.	T. K. K.	Nov.	26
E. of Asia	C. P. O. S.	Nov.	27
Siberia M.	T. K. K.	Nov.	28
Endicott	A. L.	Nov.	30
C. of Newcastle	B. & S.	Nov.	30
Nishmaha	A. L.	Nov.	30
Seattle M.	O. S. K.	M. of Nov.	
St. Albans	E. & A.	E. of Nov.	
Alps M.	O. S. K.	E. of Nov.	
Venezuela	P. M. S.	Dec.	2
Nippon M.	T. K. K.	Dec.	6
Montague	A. L.	Dec.	15
Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	Dec.	18
Monteagle	C. P. O. S.	Dec.	19
Crevecoeur	A. L.	Dec.	20
Grace Dollar	R. S.	1st half Dec.	

JAPAN, COAST PORTS, ETC.

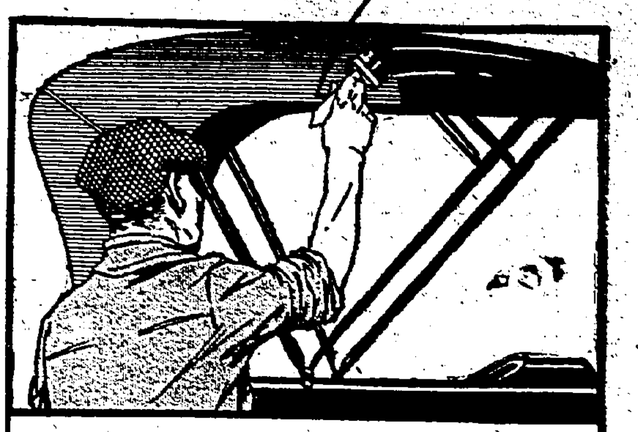
Haihong	D. L. Co.	Oct.	7
Loksang	J. M. Co.	Oct.	7
Shantung	B. & S.	Oct.	7
Nanking M.	O. S. K.	Oct.	7
Kanchow	B. & S.	Oct.	8
Yatshing	J. M. Co.	Oct.	9
Sunning	B. & S.	Oct.	9
Chaksang	J. M. Co.	Oct.	10
Yuensang	J. M. Co.	Oct.	10
Haitan	D. L. Co.	Oct.	10
Kaifong	B. & S.	Oct.	10
Tean	B. & S.	Oct.	11
Soshu M.	O. S. K.	Oct.	12
Dunera	P. & O.	Oct.	12
Amakusa M.	O. S. K.	Oct.	14
Huichow	B. & S.	Oct.	14
Laisang	J. M. Co.	Oct.	14
Quinnebaug	D. L. Co.	Oct.	14
Indo M.	O. S. K.	Oct.	14
Fooksang	J. M. Co.	Oct.	17
Loongsang	J. M. Co.	Oct.	17
Aki M.	N. Y. K.	Oct.	18
Gregory A.	P. & O.	Oct.	19
Tjibodas	J.C.J. L.	Oct.	19
Shinryu M.	N. Y. K.	Oct.	21
Saigon M.	O. S. K.	Oct.	22
Tjikini	J.C.J. L.	Oct.	29
Tenshin M.	N. Y. K.	E. of Oct.	
Konagawa M.	N. Y. K.	E. of Oct.	
Shisen M.	O. S. K.	Nov.	1
Tjiliwong	J. C. J. L.	Nov.	2
Tjimanoek	J.C.J. L.	Nov.	6
Tango M.	N. Y. K.	Nov.	22

EXPORTS FROM JAVA.

As soon as the import restrictions of the United States were relaxed large shipments were made from Soerabaya, Java, to the United States, of rubber, coconut oil, tapioca, coffee, hides and skins, guttas, and other tropical products, which had accumulated awaiting shipping facilities.

OUTPUT IN GERMANY.

London, Sept. 13—The *Chronicle's* Berlin correspondent says that industrial productivity is increasing, the strike fever has declined and the general situation is more stable. Industrial Germany is putting her shoulder to the wheel in the making of glass, crockery and furniture during the last two or three months of great strikes, and is replenishing the home markets preliminary to attacking the foreign markets.



Are Your Top and Side Curtains Gray and Dusty?

If so, you, yourself, can easily, quickly and inexpensively make them look like new with

JOHNSON'S BLACK-LAC

It will only take an hour or two and the car is ready for use immediately as this wonderful product dries instantly. One coat gives a rich, black, waterproof finish — just like new.

For Mohair or Leather Tops

Johnson's Black-Lac gives equally good results on mohair, leather and imitation leather tops. It goes on easily and quickly without a lap or streak. It does not rub off on the hands or clothing. Just the thing for renewing automobile and carriage upholstery.

For Worn Metal Parts

Johnson's Black-Lac should be used to touch up worn, rusty fenders, tire rims, running boards, radiators, lamps, guards—and in fact all metal parts. It is not only a matter of making your car look better, but in using Johnson's Black-Lac, deterioration, rust and destructive wear are prevented.

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UNIVERSAL IMPORT & EXPORT CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

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P. O. BOX 348.

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"MONTBEAU-PARIS, FRANCE.

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Ideal for travellers. A machine that you can always have in your pocket.

Given away at $18.00 and $20.00 each. Now exhibited at "The Victoria Printing Press"

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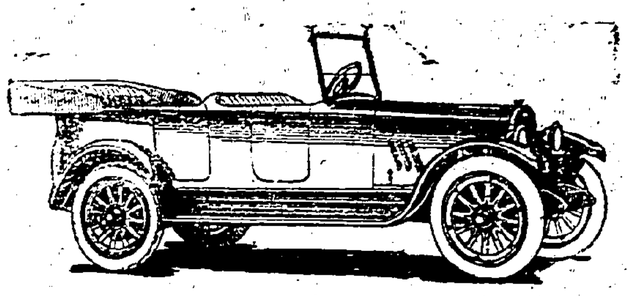

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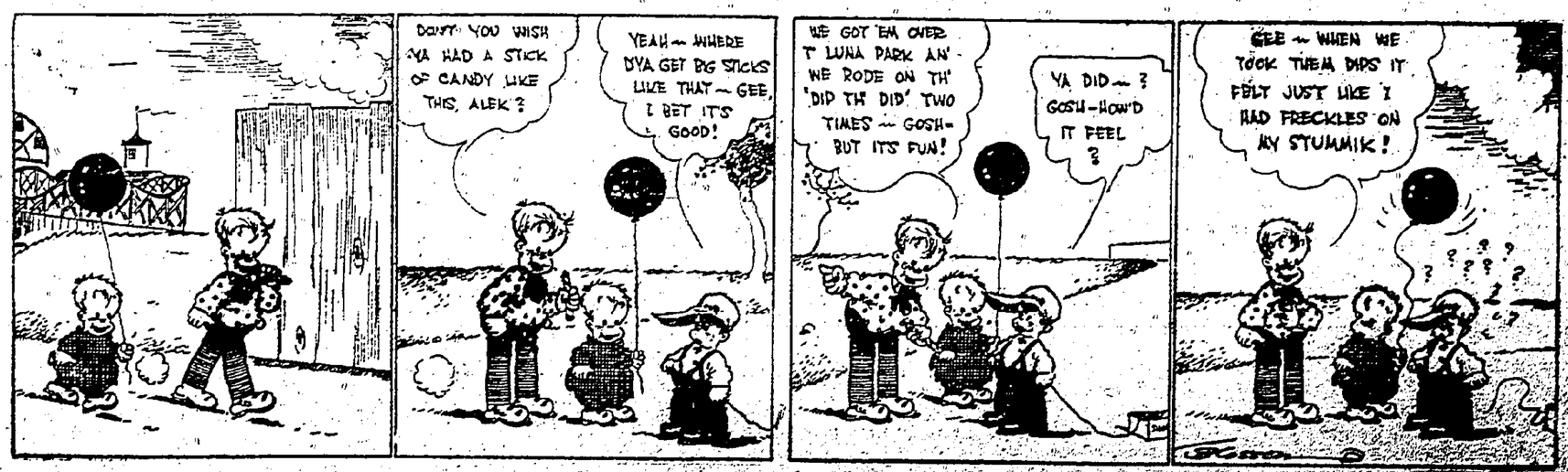
SOLE AGENTS.

W. R. LOXLEY & Co.

FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS — That's a New Sensation to Alek. — BY BLOSSER.



EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE RAILWAY STRIKE SETTLED.

London, Oct. 4.

The railwaymen's President, Mr. Cramp, stated last evening that members of the Executive were going to report to the various strike centres in the country with the exception of Mr. Thomas and Mr. Bromley who have to address an Albert Hall demonstration on October 5. Hence it is assumed that no move towards the resumption of negotiations by the railwaymen is likely during the weekend. Nevertheless members of the Trade Union Mediation Committee, now numbering 14, have not abandoned hope of finding an acceptable basis to establish a truce prior to the conference on Oct. 7, to the latter of which the miners have been specially invited. It has now assumed the character of a National Labour Parliament and its scope and power were strengthened yesterday when instead of the two or three delegates hitherto representing the Unions the full Executives were summoned. Thus the Conference will have authority immediately to decide the question of a strike and it is contended in Labour circles that the decision of such Conference must definitely influence both the Government and the railwaymen. The Vehicle Workers Union held eleven branch meetings in London at midnight to consider a sympathetic strike. The Executive recommended postponement of decision pending the conference on Oct. 7. Owing to the improvement of the train services the inland aerial mail has been discontinued. It is rumoured in the city that the Premier intends to go to the country immediately the strike has ended on the issue raised thereby.

Downing Street official: Plans are in active preparation to meet the situation caused by the refusal of the strike leaders to accept arbitration. The railway services are still growing and the number of goods trains is increasing. The food situation is unchanged. Retailers' stocks are well distributed and are, if anything, more plentiful than on Sept. 26. The response to the call for volunteers shows the public determination.

An instantaneous response has been made to the Government's appeal for citizen guards and numerous organisation meetings are being held. The Lord Mayor of London has already appointed an organising committee representative of the city. Special constables have also been called up. Nevertheless there are signs that the outlook is not so gloomy as the breakdown of yesterday's conference might indicate. The Mediation Committee is still hard at work.

Downing Street official: The Government is satisfied that all necessary measures have been taken to deal with any situation that may arise. A very limited passenger service will be run on Sunday in order that goods traffic may be carried. The public is requested not to use the trains on Sunday except it is imperative. Thanks to offers of service still being received from all parts of the country the Government is confident that it will be possible to continue to safeguard the community entirely through the civil arm with the voluntary co-operation of the civil population.

That the door to negotiations is still wide open is shown by the fact that the Mediation Committee after a prolonged conference with the Railwaymen's Executive interviewed the Premier at Downing Street this evening.

It is officially announced that the food position continues satisfactory. Heavy quantities are coming into London and supplies of fish are good. Retail stocks are generally greater than on Sept. 1. Milk is 75 per cent. off normal.

The Northumberland Miners' Executive has passed a resolution that the railwaymen are in the right and the time for the neutrality of other Trade Unions has passed.

The Mediation Committee left Downing Street shortly after seven and appeared most cheerful. An official statement issued at 7.10 says the deputation saw Mr. Bonar Law and the interview was adjourned until to-morrow. It is generally opined that the Committee will again succeed in bringing the Government and the National Union of Railmen's Executive together.

Mr. Thomas announced last evening that the executive of the railwaymen had decided to proceed with another conference at Downing Street at 11.30 on Sunday morning accompanied by Mr. Bromley of the Locomotive Engineers.

London, Oct. 5.

"The Citizens' Guard will be unarmed and without uniform. They will wear only a brassard. Their principal duties will be to relieve the military in guard duties in accordance with the Government scheme of holding the troops strictly in reserve. Although the appeal was only issued at midnight on Friday, meetings were held throughout the country yesterday afternoon for the purpose of establishing the guards. The response of volunteers was such that considerable progress is already made. Thus the Mayor of Kensington announced yesterday that he had enrolled five hundred.

The conference of the Mediators and the Railwaymen's Executive with the Premier at Downing Street began at 11.50 this morning. A large crowd at Downing Street loudly cheered the railway delegates. Prior to the conference the Premier conferred with a number of ministers, including Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Barnes, Mr. Horne, Sir Eric Geddes and Sir Auckland Geddes.

London, Oct. 5.

Official: The railway strike is settled.

The conference at Downing Street concluded at 4.15 in the afternoon and the bare announcement "The railway strike is settled" was issued from No. 10. Immediately the large crowd in Downing Street loudly cheered the announcement. It is understood work will be resumed forthwith.

It is stated that the terms of settlement of the strike will be announced at the railwaymen's meeting at the Albert Hall this evening.

It is understood the settlement is eminently satisfactory to the Government. One of the delegates in an interview expressed the opinion that it was a fair settlement for both sides.

Later.

The meeting passed a resolution accepting the terms of settlement and undertaking to abide loyally thereby.

It is too soon to sum up all the lessons of the strike, but it is already clear that in so far as it was an attempt to hold up the Government, it has been a gigantic failure. The railwaymen have been out eight days and have spent £300,000 in strike pay without result. They never succeeded at any time in imperilling the life of the nation. For this two factors were chiefly responsible, namely the admirable organisation of the emergency services by the Government and the courageous and cheerful acquiescence of whole public in the temporary inconvenience. From the first sudden stoppage of work food supplies were absolutely assured. Elaborate arrangements were made for distributing milk and other perishables to the large towns, and the mails were but slightly retarded. The newspapers were delivered as usual. Necessary journeys throughout the country were performed by motor transport and the limited service of trains driven largely by amateurs. The attitude of the whole people has been beyond praise. There was no question whatever of the universal determination to make the best of the discomfort, to preserve order and to form a strong civic guard with that object; above all not to allow the community to be held to ransom by any one section. For the preservation of order a high tribute must also be paid to the Trade Unions, including the railwaymen, who did their utmost to discourage sabotage. It is a remarkable fact that throughout the past week no rifle shot was fired and there was not a single instance of death or serious injury. No looting occurred anywhere. The situation has been serious enough, but it assuredly offers no encouragement to those who imagined England was a fertile field for revolution.

A Downing Street official message says: Representatives of the Railwaymen's Union, accompanied by representatives of the Transport Workers' and Associated Unions, called at 10 Downing Street at 11.30 this morning and interviewed the Prime Minister and Mr. Bonar Law. As the result the following agreement was reached:

Firstly: Work to be resumed forthwith.

Secondly: On full resumption of work negotiations shall be continued with the understanding that they be completed before Dec. 31.

Thirdly: Wages will be stabilized in the United Kingdom at the present level until Sept. 30, 1920. They may be reviewed at any time in the light of the then existing circumstances.

Fourthly: No adult railwayman in Great Britain shall receive less than fifty-one shillings as long as the cost of living is not less than 110 per cent. above the pre-war level.

Fifthly: Men to work harmoniously with those who remained at or returned to work. The Government and Railwaymen agree that no man shall be prejudiced in any way as the result of the strike.

Sixthly: Arrears of wages withheld in consequence of breach of contract will be paid after resumption of work.

Mr. Lloyd George left Downing Street at 5.25 and motored to Buckingham Palace. A large crowd at Whithall loudly cheered him. He smilingly acknowledged it.

The special Trade Union Conference for Oct. 7th. has been abandoned in consequence of the settlement.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S HEALTH.

Washington, Oct. 4.

The night bulletin on the President's condition says he is about the same, with a slight improvement.

New York, Oct. 4.

Owing to President Wilson's illness H. M. the King of the Belgians has cancelled all his engagements for a tour of the United States except the visit to Boston and Buffalo, after which he proceeds to California.

Washington, Oct. 4.

President Wilson was able to take some nourishment yesterday; also some sleep. Otherwise there is no change.

A BOLSHEVIK OUTRAGE.

London, Oct. 4.

According to information from Warsaw it is reported that Brigadier Jadwin of the American Army, who accompanied Senator Morgenthau on a mission to Poland, has been captured and executed by Bolsheviks while attempting to motor to Kieff from Luck. It is to be feared the British Lieutenant, Bowe, who was accompanying him, shared a similar fate.

THE PRINCE OF WALES

Regina, Saskatchewan, Oct. 4.

The Prnce of Wales had a fine reception here to-day from large crowds outside the Parliament Buildings where addresses were presented and a number of veterans decorated. Subsequently the Prince gave a reception to a big crowd.

ROYAL MOTOR RIDE.

London, Oct. 4.

Their Majesties the King and Queen arrived in London this evening, having motored from Balmoral.

TURKISH CABINET RESIGNS.

Constantinople, Oct. 5

Damaferid Pasha's Cabinet has resigned.

THE BALTIC PROVINCES.

Berlin, Oct. 3.

The German Government in a proclamation appeals for the last time to the consciences of the German troops in the Baltic provinces and says the entire nation will starve unless they withdraw this month.

Copenhagen, Oct. 3.

The German Government, replying to the Allies' note of September 25 concerning the evacuation if the Baltic Provinces, recalls the measures it has already taken, including stoppage of ammunition, pay and supplies for the refractory troops and the replacement of Von der Goltz by Von Bernhard. It says it has no further military means of compulsion. It is firmly determined to the utmost to fulfil its obligations, but it protests at the threat of a renewed blockade. It suggests the immediate appointment of a fixed German-Entente Commission to investigate the facts and take the requisite measures.

THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

Paris, Oct. 4.

The Chamber has passed a motion requesting the Government to reach an agreement with President Wilson on America's ratification of the Peace Treaty, to convoke an immediate meeting of the League of Nations and a Commission of French delegates to propose measures leading to general disarmament.

LONDON-PARIS AIR SERVICE.

DAILY TRIPS AT TWENTY GUINEAS.

The official aerial trips between London and Paris during the Peace celebrations proved that a daily aeroplane service between the two capitals is a commercial proposition, and private services are about to be begun.

The Aircraft Transport and Travel, Ltd., announce that they will inaugurate a daily London—Paris service for passengers and parcels as soon as Continental flying is permitted, while the Handley Page Company expected to establish a daily service between London and Paris as well as between London and Brussels from September 1.

A *Daily Chronicle* representative learnt a number of interesting details from General Sir Sefton Brancker, a director, in reference to the former project.

"Yes," said the General, "we follow on from the Government service. Their squadron commander and some of their finest pilots are now with us. Instead of Hendon, we shall fly from Hounslow. We shall use converted D. H. 4a's and D. H. 16's, the former carrying two and the latter four passengers.

"The fare will be 20 guineas for the single journey, 40 for the return. Intending passengers need not don any extra clothing, as they will be in enclosed cabins, furnished with windows that afford unrestricted observation.

"We are going in for speed—100 miles an hour (or two and a quarter hours for the journey), even against an adverse wind. To obviate the difficulty of fog we propose to develop a system of alterative aerodromes—that is to say, if fog prevails at Hounslow we shall start, say, from Folkestone. Passengers and parcels will be carried there in a motor car.

"We expect the parcels service (7s. 6d. a lb. for ordinary packages, and considerably less for regular traffic) will prove more important than the passenger. Parcels can be left at various City and West-end depots up to 10 a.m. and 10.30 a.m., and up to 11.30 at the aerodrome.

"Departing at noon from Hounslow (a sister machine simultaneously leaving on the other side), Paris will be reached at 2.15 p.m. Making a liberal allowance for Customs routine and the time occupied in arriving at individual addresses, all the packages would be delivered in central Paris by 4 p.m.—in outlying districts by 6 p.m.

"These facilities will no doubt be greatly appreciated by bankers, Stock Exchange people, and others. We also hope to be allowed to carry mails. At present there is a daily average of 2,000 messages cabled to Paris, and they are subject to some hours of delay. All those messages could be sent much more cheaply by air.

"We shall give this pioneer enterprise a minimum of six months' trial. If one machine will not carry all the traffic that offers, we shall send two, or even three. A subsequent development will, no doubt, be a late return from Paris, so that a person will be able to leave London, transact business in Paris, and return to London the same day."

"Will your machines carry parachutes?" asked our representative.

"No," was the reply, "but our passengers will be supplied with life belts, and the machines will be fitted with flotation gear."

BREVITIES.

Paris is building "down" instead of up, to preserve beauty of city—underground "earthscrapers" instead of skyscrapers.

The Portugese government is still struggling to abolish the slave trade in West Africa.

Geopolis is the name suggested by the inter-Allied Committee for a new city in Belgium, which shall commemorate the great war and become the seat of the League of Nations.

A Spokane lawyer's plan to stamp out food hoardings:—Make the mayor a government representative and require all food dealers to file with him invoices of every scrap of foodstuffs brought into city, together with the price.

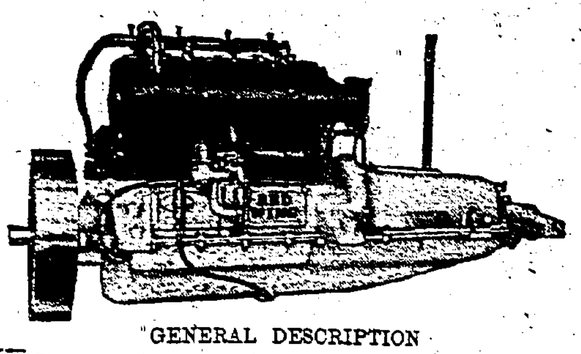
Two hundred years ago the purchasing power of the sovereign was twenty times more than it is to-day—Mr. Gordon Selfridge.

Men always think you intelligent if you listen, dull if you talk, which really means that they love to tell you their grievances but hate to hear yours.—Lady.

NOTICE.

RED WING THOROBRED

THE MARINE MOTOR WITH POWER TO SPARE



GENERAL DESCRIPTION

This motor is a four cycle, four cylinder L head type motor. In general appearance it is compact and clean cut, yet there has been incorporated the greatest degree of accessibity for such adjustments as daily service requires. Careful design and manufacture under the most rigid system of inspection and final test ensures a motor of extreme refinements, that is quiet, smooth running and powerful with the added and very important feature of economy of operation. The large valves, free intake and exhaust passages and carefully balanced and light weight reciprocating parts make this motor unusually powerful at the slow speeds as well as the higher speeds up to 1400 R.P.M. There is no unpleasent vibration at the high speeds.

In order that this motor shall stand up and have endurance under severe conditions, there have been provided liberal proportions of such feature as bearing area, water jacket volume and connecting rod & crank shaft strength. Lubrication is direct and positive. The use of accurately graduated, helical timing gears and entirely enclosed and lubricated push rods, valve springs, etc., make one of unusual silence in operation.

4 MODELS IN STOCK—14 TO 40 HORSE POWER

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

MOTOR DEPARTMENT.

Garage No 7 Russell St. 'Phone 659.

WISEMAN, LTD

DINNER DANCE

ON

Saturday, 11th October 1919.

DINNER $1.00 DANCE $1.00

Anyone entering the Dancing Room whether they wish to dance or not, MUST purchase a dance ticket.

Tables for DINNER may be booked. Our dancing room may be hired for private Dances, Masonic Banquets, Evening parties or any other Social Function. Apply to the Manager for terms.

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LADIES AND GENTS TAILORING DRAPERS, &c.,

No. 1c, D'Aguilar Street, Central, HONGKONG.

TEL. 2880.

"More" in Benger's!

When in doubt about what "Food" for an ailing or backward infant, or for a person unwell, remember there is more in Benger's than in any other food.

Benger's is a highly nutritive food, *plus* the natural means to digest it.

BENGER'S Food

is ready to nourish when served, because the preliminary work of digestion is done while you prepare it. Benger's is both delicious and highly nutritive.

From an M.D. "There is no better Food. I am well acquainted with it."

Benger's Food is sold at Stores, Chemists, etc., everywhere.

Full particulars and directions with each tin. Write if requirements call for advice.

BENGER'S FOOD LTD. MANCHESTER, England.

BRANCH OFFICES: NEW YORK, U.S.A.; Melbourne Street, SYDNEY, N.S.W.

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WHEN CALLING. SPEAK SLOWLY AND DISTINCTLY WHEN GIVING YOUR NUMBERS TO THE OPERATORS.

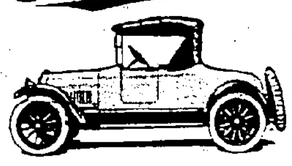
EMPHASIZE THE FIVES AND THE NINES WHEN ANSWERING. ANSWER PROMPTLY AND SAY WHO YOU ARE.

DON'T LET YOUR COOLIE ANSWER FOR YOU.

THE CHINA & JAPAN TELEPHONE & ELECTRIC COMPANY LIMITED.

Sole Agents: THE CONNAUGHT MOTOR CAR COMPANY,

Studebaker



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A Car which has won for itself a world wide reputation for permanency of Service, Power, Design, Comfort, Workmanship & Economy.

A High Class Latest Modelled Car At a price within the reach of all.

A Consignment of Studebakers has just been landed. Inspection and Enquiries are cordially Solicited.

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JUST ARRIVED FROM HOLLAND A CONSIGNMENT OF

"FLOR DE ROELOFS"

FIRST CLASS DUTCH CIGARS

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Hotel Mansions.

JAMES STEER.

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WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER.

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CHRONOMETERS, CLOCKS, WATCHES AND NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED UNDER MY PERSONAL SUPERVISION.

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MOTOR SPIRIT

The Asiatic Petroleum Co. (South China) Ltd.

JUST ARRIVED

A large selection of

FILET LACE TABLE COVERS - ROUND & SQUARE.
SWATOW DRAWN WORK & SILK EMBROIDERIES.
ALL KINDS OF LADIES' FANCY GOODS.
FOR WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
PRICES MODERATE.

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SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
AGENTS.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	to	8.00 a.m.	Every	15 mins
8.00 "	to	8.30 "	"	10 "
8.30 "	to	11.00 "	"	15 "
11.30 "	to	12.45 p.m.	"	15 "
12.45 p.m.	to	1.15 "	"	10 "
1.15 "	to	1.45 "	"	15 "
1.45 "	to	2.15 "	"	10 "
2.15 "	to	3.00 "	"	15 "
3.00 "	to	5.00 "	"	15 "

NIGHT CARS.

5.30 p.m. 9.00 p.m. 9.30 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every 30 minutes 11.45 p.m.

SATURDAY EXTRA CARS.

12.00 midnight.

SUNDAYS.

7.00 a.m.	to	10.15 a.m.	Every	15 mins
10.30 "	to	11.0 "	"	30 "
11.30 "	to	12.00 noon	"	15 "
12.0 noon	to	7.0 p.m.	"	30 "
7.00 p.m.	to	8.30 "	"	15 "
8.30 "	to	9.0 "	"	15 "
9.00 "	to	9.30 "	"	15 "
9.30 "	to	9.45 "	"	15 "

NIGHT CARS.
as on Week Days.
SPECIAL CARS
Arrangement at the Company's Office Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road.

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RAMSAY & CO.

WE HAVE A LARGE SELECTION OF TYPEWRITERS ALWAYS IN STOCK AND SOLICIT YOUR KIND INSPECTION.

WE SPECIALISE IN TYPEWRITER REPAIRS WHICH ARE EXECUTED BY EXPERT MECHANICS.

WE ARE IN THE BEST POSITION TO SUPPLY TYPEWRITER REQUISITES. SEND US YOUR ORDERS FOR RIBBONS, CARBON PAPER, ETC.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
A French Remedy for all irregularities.
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SELLING.

T/T	4/2 1-2
Demand	4/2 11/16
30 d/s	4/2 13/16
60 d/s	4/2 15/16
4 m/s	4/3 1/16
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	178½
T/T Japan	172
T/T India	204 Nom.
Demand, India	204 Nom.
T/T San Francisco & New York	87¾
T/T Java	224½
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T Francs	7.35
Demand, Paris	—

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	4/33¼
4 m/s. D/P	4/4
6 m/s. L/C	4/4 1/8
30 d/s. Sydney and Melbourne	4/4¼
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	89 1/8.
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. Francs	7.54
6 m/s. Francs	7.63
Demand, Germany	—
Demand, New York	
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	—
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	—
Demand, Manila	185
Demand, Singapore	178½
On Haiphong	Nom.
On Saigon	—
On Bangkok	Nom.
Sovereign	4.70 Nom.
Gold leaf per Tael	33.20
Bar Silver, per oz forward	64 63¼

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DISCOUNT PER $100:

H'kong 50 cts sub.	$2½ pm.
" 10 "	$4½ pm.
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C. coins	4 1/8% pm.

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Columbia Dry Batteries

Renowned for Faithful Service

If you need quick power for the ignition system of truck or tractor, lose no time in ordering **Columbia** Batteries. They'll renew the spark of life like a flash. For **Columbias** are eager with power. Their energy flows hot—they make things go.

Look for the Eagle Trade-Mark; it is a guarantee of efficiency and service.

Special attention is given to the all-important detail of packing for export.

The Fahnestock Spring Clip Binding Post, shown in the illustration, is a Columbia feature that sells batteries. With this Binding Post it is simply a matter of pressing down the spring and inserting the wire—and the connection is made.

Dealers—Immediate deliveries can be made. Write for catalogues and details from

Anderson, Meyer & Co., Ltd.
4 Yuen Ming Yuen Road
Shanghai

SAVARESSE'S
SANTAL
CAPSULES
PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND THEM.
Of all Chemists. Made in London.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.
Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1519.

理代泰豐華

JUST RECEIVED

from AUSTRALIA a large shipment of LACTOGEN, UNSWEETENED CONDENSED MILK, STERILIZED NATURAL MILK, MALTED MILK and SWEETENED COCOA-and-MILK, sold at very reasonable prices owing to the present high rate of Exchange, especially for Retailers.

SHIU FUNG TAI & CO.

Sole Agents for Hongkong and South China.

No. 47 & 48, Connaught Road Central, Hongkong.

Telephone Nos. 1229 & 2230

CARPET CLEANING

THE DIAMOND DYEING AND DRY CLEANING CO.

Agent,

CASSUM AHMED

General Draper

32 & 34 Wellington Street

Branch 28 Nathan Road

Kowloon

TEL. 1462

BANKS.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

HONGKONG.

Head Office—New York City

OTHER BRANCH OFFICES

Shanghai-Peking-Tientsin-Hankow and Manila.

The Asia Banking Corporation offers an American Banking Service and respectfully solicits your patronage. It is organised especially for the purpose of fostering and developing trade between the Orient and the United States. The entire service, information and TIME of our bank, its staff and correspondents are at the disposal of our clients and their friends.

Interest allowed on current, fixed and saving accounts carried in Local Currency, U.S. Gold, Sterling and Francs.

Foreign or local drafts purchased at best rates, or entered for collection.

Imports and exports financed.

Commercial credits established.

Drafts sold on, and telegraphic payments effected in, any part of the World.

Travellers' Checks and Credits.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

(Specially authorised in China by Presidential Mandate of 22nd November, 1917.)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000,00
Paid-up Capital	$12,579,800,00
Reserve Funds	$ 8,197,400,00

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

BRANCHES & SUB-BRANCHES: (Peking): Haiting, Tungchow, (North): Miyun, Chohsien, Pahsien, Niulansan, Hsuanhua, (Chihli): Tientsin, Paotingfu, Lutai, Tsinhaisien, Sangfang, Shuntehfu, Tangshan, Taming, Cholushien Weinsien, (Manchuria): Changchun, Moukden, Kirin, Tsitsihar, Newchang, Liaoyuanchow, Heho, Hsinmingfu, Taonanfu, Harbin, Dalny, Antung, Tichling, Chinghsien, Sifeng, Hulan, Suiwafu, Hailunfu, Ninguta, Kungchuling Liaoyang Fuyu, Yenchi, Kaipingsien (Hupeh): Hankow, Shasi, Ichang, (Hunan): Changsha, (Kiangsu): Shanghai, Nanking, Soochow, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Wusih, Hsuchowfu, Tungchow, (South): Tsinkiangpo, (Shantung): Tsinan, Tsingtao, Chefoo, Tenghsien, Lintsinhsien, (Shansi): Taiyuanfu, Yunsheng, Sinkianhsien, Tatungfu, (Honan): Kaifung, Chowkiakow, Hsuhsien, (Kwangtung): Hongkong, Canton, Swatow, Kiungchow, Fukien): Foochow, Amoy, Hankong, Chuanchowfu, Changchowfu, Santuao, (Chekiang): Hanchow, Shaohsing, Huchowfu, Kashing, Wenchow, Ninpo, Lanchi, Yuyao, Haimen, (Kiangsi): Nanchang, Kiukiang, Kanchowfu, Chintehchen, Chian, (Anwhei): Wuhu, Anking, Pangfow, Luchowfu, Tatung, Tungki, Luan, (Szechuen): (Kweichow): Kweiyangfu, (Shansi): Sianfu, Hangchungfu, (Suiyuan): Kweihwating, Paotowchen (Tsahar): Kalgan Fengchen, (Urga): Urga, Hakiatao.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking Business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for home exchange.

TSUYEE PEI.
Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

(FRENCH BANK).

Subscribed Capital	Frs. 75,000,000
Paid up	" 87,500,000

(1/3 of the Capital i.e. F. 25,000,000.- subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors: Andre Berthelot
General Manager: A. J. Pernotte

HEAD OFFICE
73, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS

BRANCHES

Peking	
Shanghai	Saigon
Tientsin	Haiphong
Hongkong	Yunnanfu
Hanoi	Vladivostock
Canton	Foochow
Marseille	

BANKERS:

IN FRANCE: Societe General pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

IN LONDON: The London County Westminister and Parr's Bank Ltd The London Joint City and Midland Bank Ltd.

IN NEW YORK: Redmood & Co.

Correspondents in the Chief Commercial centres of the world.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: CHIBANKIND

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for French exchange.

M. HOUET DE JOURNEL
Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH,
Queen's Building,
3, Chater Road. Tel. 2440

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

(FRENCH BANK.)

Head Office: 15 bis Rue Laffitte, Paris.

Capital	Francs 48,000,000.
Reserves	" 50,000,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Saigon
Battambang	Montgse	Shanghai
Canton	Noumea	Singapore
Djibouti	Papeete	Tiensin
Haiphong	Peking	Tourane
Hankow	Phom-Pehn	Vladivostock
Hanoi	Pondichery	

BANKERS:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial Soicete Generale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincia & Union Bank of England Ltd Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.

Interest allowed on current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

A. SIRE.
Acting Manager.
Hongkong, October 21st, 1918.

BANK OF CANTON. LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4½% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN,
Chief Manager.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA LTD.

東亞銀行有限公司

Head Office
No. 2, Queen's Road Central.
Paid up Capital $ 2,000,000.00.

Directors.

Mr. Pang Wai Ting, Chairman.
Mr. Chow Shou Son. Mr. Li Koon Chun
Mr. Kan Ying Po. Mr Mok Ching Kong
Mr. Chan Ching Shek Mr. Wong Yun Tong
Mr. Chan Kai Ming. Mr. Fung Ping Shan
Mr. P. K. Kwok. Mr. Ng Chung Luk

Chief Manager,
Mr. Kan Tong Po.
Asst Manager.
Mr. Li Tse Fong.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—

For 3 months at the rate of 3% per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4% per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5% per annum.

Kan Tong Po.
Chief Manager.

THE CHINESE MERCHANTS BANK, LTD.,

華商銀行有限公司

Head Office
13, Queen's Road Central.

General Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received at rates which may be ascertained on application.

The Bank also conducts a Savings Department

DONG TOY,
Chief Manager.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:—
Sterling
£1,500,000 at 2/. ... $15,000,000.
Silver ...$21,000,000
$36,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000
Total $51,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

J. A. Plummer, Esq.—Chairman.
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr,—Deputy Chairman
A. H. Compton, Esq. | C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. S. R. Dorfwell | F. H. Holyoak, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq. | Hon. Mr. J. Johnson
Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar

CHIEF MANAGER
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb, Esq.
MANAGER
Shanghai—A. G. Stephen, Esq.
London Bankers—London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank Limited.

Hongkong—Interest Allowed:
On Current Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent per annum on the daily balances.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, ½ per cent. annum
For 6 months, 1 per cent. annum
For 12 months, 2 per cent. annum

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 31st October, 1914.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer, at their option, balances of $100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

N. J. STABB
Chief Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,200,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	£1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods, on terms which will be granted on application.

J. L. Crockatt,
Manager
Hongkong, 11th April, 1913

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Head Office 15, Gracechurch Street, London.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed "	1,500,000
Paid Up "	750,000
Reserve Fund & Rest	785,700

BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
London Joint City & Midland Bank, Limited

BRANCHES:—

Bombay	Karachi
Calcutta	Kota Bharu
Colombo	Kuala Lumpur
Delhi	Madras
Galle	Penang
Hongkong	Rangoon
Howrah	Shanghai
Kandy	Singapore
Port Louis (Mauritius)	

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent per annum on Daily Balances, and on Fixed Deposit at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. L. SANDES,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Authorised Capital Yen	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... "	42,000,000
Reserve Fund ... "	28,000,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies		
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Ayres	Lyons	Shanghai
Batavia		
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Sydney
hangchau	Manila	Singapore
Dairen	Nagasaki	Seattle
Fongtien	Newchwang	Soerabaya
Harbin	New York	Shimonoseki
Hankow	Osaka	Tientsin
Honolulu	Peking	Tokyo
Kai Yuen	Rangoon	Utsuishi
Kobe		Vancouver
		Vladivostock

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

G. HASHIDZUME Manager.
Hongkong, 16th September, 1919.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE NATIONAL CITY BANK BUILDING,
55, Wall Street, New York.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS ... U.S. $15,000,000
UNDIVIDED PROFITS ... U.S. $3,000,000.00
H. E. S. Green, President and General Manager.

LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.
SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE: 432, Montgomery Street.
EASTERN BRANCHES
CHINA: Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton.
JAPAN: Yokohama, Kobe.
PHILIPPINES: Manila, Cebu.
INDIA: Bombay, Calcutta.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS: Singapore.
DUTCH EAST INDIES: Batavia, Soerabaya.
WEST INDIES AND CENTRAL AMERICAN BRANCHES:
Panama, Colon, Medellin, Spain, Puerto Plata, San Pedro de Macoris, Santiago, Puerto Plata.

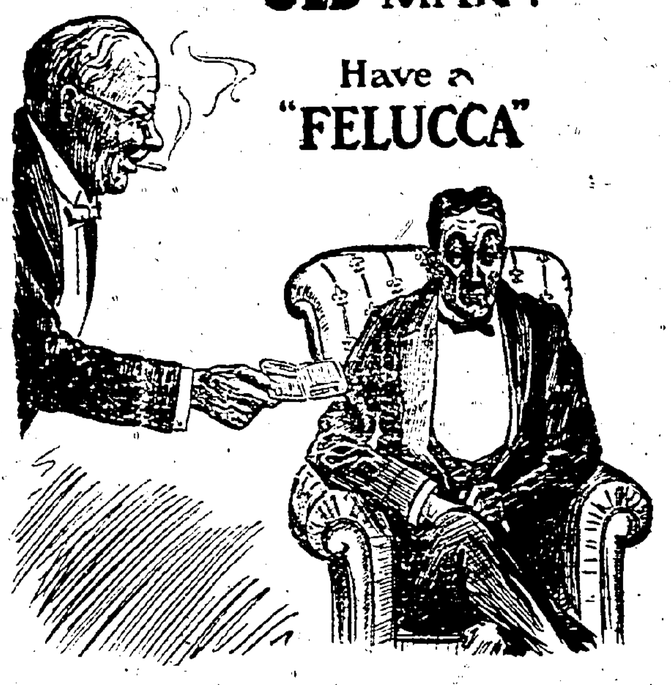
In addition to any over Britishers, 10 percent of the shares of this bank are held by Americans.

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK can also offer the facilities of its Branches at Glasgow, Belfast, Buenos Aires, San Paulo, Montevideo, Rosario, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Valparaiso, Iquique, Antofagasta, Callao, Lima, Mexico City, Vera Cruz, Tampico, Progreso, Havana, Matanzas, Cienfuegos, Santiago de Cuba, Manzanillo, Caracas, Curacao, Port-au-Prince, Kingston, Jamaica, Port-of-Spain and Trinidad.

CHINESE MERCHANTS AND INTERNATIONAL CHINESE DEPOSITORS ARE OFFERED EVERY MODERN BANKING SERVICE. Commercial and Travellers Letters of Credit, Bills, Exchange and Cable Transfers issued on ... Hongkong, Canton, ...

NOTICES.

DON'T GROUSE OLD MAN!



Have a "FELUCCA"

MASPERO FRERES LTD. CAIRE-EGYPTE
CIGARETTES EGYPTIENNES

This Advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

Do You Suffer from any SKIN OR BLOOD DISEASE

such as Eczema, Scrofula, Bad Leg, Abscesses, Ulcers, Glandular Swellings, Boils, Pimples, Sores of any kind, Piles, Blood Poison, Rheumatism, Gout, etc.? If so, don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments which cannot reach below the surface of the skin. What you want, and what you must have to be permanently cured, is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure, can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.

THE TRUE VALUE of Clarke's Blood Mixture is certified by a most remarkable collection of unsolicited testimonials from grateful patients of all classes—patients who have been cured after being given up as incurable—patients who have been cured after trying many other treatments without success—*See pamphlet round bottle.*

Clarke's Blood Mixture is pleasant to take and guaranteed harmless to the most delicate constitution of either sex. Of all chemists and stores. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

Clarke's Blood Mixture
WILL CURE YOU PERMANENTLY.

SHIPPING.

VESSELS ARRIVED.

The s.s. YUEN SANG, from Manila, arrived yesterday with 532 tons of cargo and 14 bags of mails. She is under the agency of Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Co.—Mooring, C35.

The TACHEE, (apt. D. M. Mackenzie) whose agents are the Standard Oil Company arrived yesterday.—Mooring, Laichikok.

The SUNNING, (Captain Benson) from Shanghai, brought ye-terday afternoon 683 tons of general cargo and 67 bags of mails for Hongkong—Mooring, B 10.

The s.s. BESSIE DOLLAR, (Capt. J. Marshall) from Vancouver consigned yesterday to this port 1,500 tons of lumber and general cargo for Hongkong and 2,885 tons through cargo.—Mooring, A 3.

The TAIKOO WAN YI, belonging to the Taikoo Sugar Refinery Co., Ltd, from Penarukan brought 1,000 tons of sugar.—Mooring, Quarry Bay jetty.

The LIENSHING, from Saigon brought 1,300 tons of cargo and 576 Chinese passenger.—Mooring, No. 47.

The s.s. CHAKSANG, consigned 1,500 tons of general cargo from Kobe yesterday.—Mooring, Kowloon Wharf.

The s.s. YATSHING, belonging to the Indo-China Navigation fleet delivered over 2,000 tons of general cargo from Calcutta. She arrived this morning.—Mooring, Wharf.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

ENGINEERS & LAUNCH BUILDERS.

MARINE MOTORS OF ALL POWERS IN STOCK.

Works:—Pootung, Shanghai.
Sole Agencies:—Sterling & Evinrude Motors. Makers "EWO" Motors.

Associated British Machine Tool Makers Ltd.
A.B.C. Boiler Enamel.
Rexine Ltd., (Leather-cloth).
Edgar Allen & Co., Ltd., (Tool Steels &c.)
"Sarco" Steam Traps, Temperature Regulators &c.
Linotype & Machinery Ltd.
Pulsometer Engineering Co., Ltd.
T. & W. Smith Ltd. (Wire Ropes).
Imperial Light Ltd.

Seven hundred tons of cargo were consigned by the Hanoi this morning from Haiphong.—Mooring, B 5.

The s.s. SHISHEN MARU, from Singapore, brought yesterday afternoon 1,425 tons of through cargo.—Mooring, B 11.

The s.s. KOYO MARU, arrived this morning from Canton.—Mooring, C 33.

The NANKING MARU, brought 2,647 tons of through and 305 tons of direct cargo from Yokohama yesterday afternoon. She is under the agency of the O. S. K.—Mooring, Wharf.

DEPARTED.

The SUNNING departed this morning, with through general cargo for Canton.

The SHANTUNG left at noon to-day, with 450 tons of cargo for Shanghai.

The HAIHONG departed to-day for Foochow via Swatow, with 300 tons and 200 deck passengers.

The TELEMACHUS (Capt. Bentley) left this afternoon for Saigon with 1,000 tons of cargo.

METEOROLOGICAL.

	Previous Day	On date at 2 p.m.	On date at 9 p.m.
Barometer	29.46	29.93	29.94
Temperature	83	75	81
Humidity	56	45	45
Wind Direction	E.	N.N.E.	E.
" Force	3	3	2
Weather	c	c	c
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00

Highest open air Temperatures on the day 84
Lowest " " " " 75th

H.K. Observatory, Oct. 7 1919.
T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

OFFICIAL PRICES

Banks.		
H.K. & S. Banks	n.	$670
Marine Insurances.		
Cantons	b.	440
North Chinas	b.	$200
Unions	s.	217½
Yangtazes	n.	270
Far Easterns	b.	23
Fire Insurances.		
China Fires	n.	138
H. K. Fires	b.	345
Shipping.		
Douglases	n.	82
Steamboats	n.	24¾
Indos (Pref.)	n.	32
Indos (Def.)	sa.	195
Shells	b.	175/-
Ferries	n.	34
Refineries.		
Sugars	n.	177
Malabons	n.	46
Mining.		
Kailans	b.	72/-
Langkats, Shanghai Loans, S'hai Explorations	b	19½
Raubs	n.	2.10
Tronohs	b.	38/9
Ural Caspians	n.	47/6
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.		
H.K. Wharves	s.	108
K. Docks	s.	182
S'hai Docks	s.	121
N. Engineerings	n.	$29
Lands, Hotels & Buildings.		
Centrals	n.	109½
H.K. Hotels	n.	120
L. Invest.	b.	120
H'phreys Est.	b.	9¼
K'loon Lands	n.	46
L. Reclamations	n.	175
West Points	n.	90
Cotton Mills.		
Ewos	n.	$375
Kung Yiks	b.	$32
Lau Kung Mows	n.	$250
Orientals	n.	$120
S'hai Cottons	b.	$235
Yangtszepoos	b.	$17¼
Miscellaneous.		
Cements	s.	7½
China Borneos	n.	12¾
Do. Light	b.	old 7½ new 5½
China Providents	s.	8¾
Dairy Farms	s.	28
Electrics H.K.	s.	84
Electrics Macao	n.	34
Hongkong Ropes	b. & sa.	99½
Hk. Tramways	s.	8¼
Peak Trams, old	s.	7
Do. new	n.	80 cts.
Steam Laundries	b.	3¼
Steel Foundries	b.	10
Water-boats	s.	15½
Watsons	b.	6.10
Wm. Powells	b.	12
Wisemans	b.	29

Hongkong, Oct. 7. 1919.

WEATHER REPORT.

October 7d 12h. 10m.—No returns from Vladivostock. Japan Formosa or Indo-China. Pressure has increased slightly at all reporting stations.

An anticyclone is central over the Yangtze Valley.

Fresh monsoon may be expected along the south-east coast of China and over the northern portion of the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.0 inch. Total since January 1st, 70.32 inches against an average of 77.60 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock,	N.E. winds, fresh; fair.
2 Formosa Channel, ...	N.E. winds, strong.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamocks	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1

T. F. CLAXTON,—Director.
Hongkong Observatory, Oct. 7, 1919.

NOTICE.

MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.

(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO.)

COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKASHIMA, OGNI, MUTABE, KISHIDAKE, YOSHINOTANI, HOJO, HAMAZUTA, SAYO, KAMADA, SHINNEW, KAMIYAMADA, BIBA, and OYUBARI COAL MINES.

Agents for SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE, TOKYO.

BRANCHES AND REPRESENTATIVES:—NAGASAKI, KARATSU, WAKAMATSU, MOJI, KURE, KOBE, OSAKA, TSURUGA, NAGOYA, YOKOHAMA, TOKYO, HAKODATE, MURORAN, OTARU, VLADIVOSTOCK, PEKING, TIENTSIN, DAIREN, TSINANFU, HANKOW, SHANGHAI, TAIPEH, HONGKONG, CANTON, HAIPHONG, MANILA, SINGAPORE, CALCUTTA, LONDON & NEW YORK.

Cable Address:—
Hongkong:—"IWASAKI"
Canton, Haiphong:—
"IWASAKISAI,"
Codes:—A1, A.B.C. 5TH ED., Western Union and Bentley's.
AGENCY FOR:—THE OSAKA MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD., OSAKA.

For Particulars Apply to:—
S. SAYEKI, Manager.
No. 11, Pedder Street, Hongkong.

ASAHI BEER

AGENTS
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

HOTELS.

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.
15 MINUTES FROM LANDING STAGE.
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF MRS. BLAIR.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION,
ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING,
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.

Tel. 373. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA"
J. WITCHELL, Manager.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THE **VICTORIA.**

To-night's Splendid Programme.

GREAT BOXING MATCH
BETWEEN CARPENTIER & DICK SMITH.

A Four-part Farcical Comedy,
"MADAME & HER GODSON."

THE **CORONET**
TEL. NO. 1743. TEL. NO. 1743.

The Little House that shows the Big Pictures

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
AT 5.15 & 9.15.
HAROLD LOCKWOOD
IN
"THE HAUNTED PYJAMAS."

HOTELS.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

OPERATING:—
THE HONGKONG HOTEL,
HOTEL MANSIONS,
THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL,
(To be opened 1st January, 1920.)

J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

KINGSCLERE HOTEL MID-LEVEL
CRAIGIEBURN HOTEL THE PEAK
KNUTSFORD HOTEL KOWLOON
SACHSE, LENNOX & Co., General Agents
Are resident Managers.

EUROPE HOTEL, SINGAPORE.

UNDER NEW BRITISH MANAGEMENT.
THE PREMIER HOTEL. FINEST SITUATION.
EXCELLENT CUISINE.
ARTHUR E. ODELL,
(Late Grand Hotel, Southcliffe, England and Royal Palace Hotel, London, W.)

THE CARLTON HOTEL.
[THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.]
ICE HOUSE STREET.
Under American Management.
Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes' walk from the Banks and Central District. 43 Bedrooms. Excellent Cuisine, Scrupulously Clean. Moderate Terms. Monthly and Family dates on application to the Proprietress.
Hotel Launch Meets all Steamers.
Telephone 812, MRS F. E. CAMERON.

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